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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY IN ALBERTA

1962 - 1973

by

MARY ANN WASYLYNCHUK ©

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

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IN

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled

THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY IN ALBERTA - 1962-1973

submitted by Mary Ann Wasylynchuk

in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this final manuscript to friends and relatives, who through their assistance and encouragement, made it possible to continue the project through to completion.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to gather and provide information regarding the development of women's field hockey in the Province of Alberta from 1962 to 1973. In addition, it was intended to investigate the influence and type of assistance received by the women's field hockey organizations.

Primary source data were collected from minutes, correspondence and newsletters from the three associations involved with field hockey in the province. These materials were obtained by requesting from each association the opportunity to study the secretary's files up to December 31st, 1973. To clarify information obtained from the previously mentioned sources, a personal interview was held with Mrs. Helen Cusworth and the author personally correspondended with Mr. Amby Gregg.

Secondary source data were collected from books on the history of sport in Canada and theses concerning sport in Alberta. Additional background information was obtained from published reports on sport by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The study revealed that women's field hockey in Alberta started in a league with teams made up of both men and women in 1957. Then in 1962 the women in Edmonton and Calgary separated from the men to form their own organizations - the Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club and the Calgary Ladies

Field Hockey Club respectively. These two clubs existed only for a few years prior to disbanding in 1963 and 1964 respectively. The apparent reason for this occurrence was the decrease in membership. Women's field hockey was subsequently reorganized in 1965 as the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association. The provincial organization was established mainly to obtain the assistance provided to the provincial bodies from the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association and from the Federal and Provincial Governments. At this time the sport was being played as an organized league only in Calgary while the Edmonton ladies were not organized but were involved in the occasional pick-up game.

The Alberta Association administered the sport for the Calgary area for a number of years until the Edmonton ladies re-established themselves as the Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association in 1970. As a result of this, the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association came into existence once more during the same year. The Alberta Association was no longer involved solely with the sport in the Calgary area but with the entire province.

By 1973 the provincial body was providing liaison between the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association and the local associations while the Northern Alberta organization and the Calgary organization administered the leagues in their respective areas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank the members of her Committee, Miss S. E. Neill, Committee Chairman, Department of Physical Education, Dr. G. Redmond, Department of Physical Education, and Dr. M. F. R. Smith, Department of Educational Services for their patient guidance and assistance throughout this project.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Women's field hockey was introduced into the Canadian sporting scene in the same manner as most sports, through the efforts of a dedicated leader and the zeal of many followers. It was in 1896 in Vancouver, British Columbia, when Mr. W. J. K. "Polly" Flinton "began asking Victorian-minded parents to allow their daughters to engage in the game of field hockey."[1] With these girls he formed and trained the Vancouver Ladies Hockey Club. From this small start the sport began to grow very quickly so that within five years annual games were being played between the women's hockey clubs of Victoria, Nanaimo, and Wellington at Brockton Point in Stanley Park.[2] Later, additional teams were formed to participate in the city competition. Also, in 1902, to complement the club level activity, field hockey was gradually introduced into the school system by Mr. Ed. O'Callaghan at Vancouver College (now known as Vancouver High School).[3]

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[1] Strachan, F. M., Greater Vancouver Women's Grass Hockey Booklet, (Vancouver, C. W. F. H. A., 1956), p. 5.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid., p. 11.

But the debut of women's field hockey had not been limited to the west coast of Canada. In 1902 an instructor introduced field hockey to the girls at Toronto's University College.[4] Two years later, Victoria College in Toronto also took an interest in the sport. But the game only lasted a few years before being discontinued in Toronto; whereas in Vancouver, club level hockey was played with much enthusiasm until the outbreak of World War I, when it ceased. Although the clubs discontinued competition, school level hockey continued to be played and to grow. In fact, interest and support by the athletes necessitated the formation of a junior division, while the seniors were allowed to participate in Provincial play-offs.[5] Following the war, hockey took root once more, but was not organized until 1924 when a team from Fairview School of Commerce, Vancouver, was formed.[6] This was followed by the creation of the Ex-Kitsilano High School team, University of British Columbia team, North Van team and South Van team; so that within five years there were five teams competing in city competition.

During the twentieth century a common characteristic of Canadian sports was the move towards being structurally organized.[7] Women's field hockey

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[4]Parkes, A. E. M., The Development of Women's Athletics at the University of Toronto (University of Toronto, Women's Athletic Association, 1961), p. 2.

[5]Strachan, op. cit., p. 12.

[6]Ibid., p. 5.

[7]Howell, N., M. L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present (Toronto, MacMillan of Canada, 1969), p. 147.

was no exception. With the encouragement of Mr. Mayers, principal at Britannia School, a decision was made to form a Women's Grass Hockey Association in Vancouver. Thus, in 1929, through the efforts of Marjorie McKay, a Lower Mainland Women's Grass Hockey Association (L. M. W. G. H. A.) was formed which later became known as the Greater Vancouver Women's Grass Hockey Association (G. V. W. G. H. A.).[8] In addition to the formation of this club, two other clubs were formed - Victoria Ladies Club and Britannia Grade Club.

At the school girl level, hockey continued to increase so that in 1931, the Junior Division was separated into A and B sections and in the following year, an Intermediate Division was introduced.[9] Hence, the school girl level hockey expanded its structure as the club level hockey became formally organized.

The increasing use of steamboats and railroads provided much easier travel around the turn of the century when this development was taking place. Competition expanded from local to provincial, to national and to international as a result.[10] Women's field hockey also experienced the growth with a total of twelve teams (Ex-South Van, Brit Grads, Ex-Kits, North Van Grads, Ex-Magee,

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[8]Strachan, loc. cit.

[9]Ibid., p. 12.

[10]Jobling, I. F., "Sport in Nineteenth Century Canada: The Effects of Technological Changes on the Development," (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, Fall, 1969), p. 9.

Ex-Normal, South Vancouver Athletics, Ex-South Burnaby, Grandview Grads, University of British Columbia, Normal and Varsity) involved in local matches.[11] In the autumn of 1936 the women had their first international exhibition match when the Australian International Team travelled to Philadelphia via Vancouver.[12] Mr. T. Pattison and Mr. R. Bell-Irving had managed to persuade the Australian team to make a brief stop in Vancouver to compete against the Vancouver Representative Team. The Vancouver team lost to the Australians by a score of 10 to 1.

In 1936 another important event occurred which had tremendous effect on the future of field hockey. The L. M. W. G. H. A. had accepted an invitation to send a representative to the International Conference in Philadelphia. Miss Mary West (now Mrs. Alex Murray) had the honour of being the representative.[13] The outcome of the meeting was the acceptance of the Lower Mainland Association as an associate member of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Association (I. F. W. H. A.). This year an event could be labelled as the turning point for women's field hockey in Canada for in British Columbia the sport began to flourish with the creation of more teams and more leagues. As a result, the upsurge of games being played intensified the need for more qualified umpires. Thus, work was started to improve the umpiring aspect of the game by forming an umpiring

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[11] Strachan, op. cit., p. 6.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

organization.[14]

The sport was also being introduced into other parts of Canada. The Maritimes began to enjoy the game during the early forties.[15] This was especially evident at the Universities. In 1949 the first Intercollegiate competition in the sport was held as a consequence of the interest displayed by the athletes.[16] Participating in the sporting event were Dalhousie University, Acadia University, King College from Nova Scotia and Mount Allison from New Brunswick.

The sport was reborn in Toronto in 1950 at the University of Toronto and at McMaster University in Hamilton in 1953; in addition, school girl hockey had its start in Scarborough, Ontario, in 1955.[17] Due to this expansion into the other areas of Ontario, it was decided that an association was needed to coordinate all activities within the province and so in 1960, the Ontario Women's Field Hockey Association was formed.[18]

Up to this point in time, it is evident that women's field hockey was being played in British Columbia, Ontario and to some extent in the Maritimes. But, the

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[14] Ibid., p. 8.

[15] Howell, N., M. L. Howell, Sports and Games in Canadian Life, 1700 to the Present (Toronto, MacMillan of Canada, 1969), p. 296.

[16] Williams, L. M., "The Growth and Development of Women's Field Hockey in Canada," (B. P. E. Thesis, University of British Columbia, 1967), p. 12.

[17] Ibid.

[18] Ibid., p. 13.

sport was not to be limited to these areas alone.

According to Mr. Amby Gregg, field hockey was played at the club level in Calgary as early as 1957.[19] Then in 1962, both the Vagabond Hockey Club of Montreal, Quebec, and the Maritimes Women's Field Hockey Association were founded.[20]

Another aspect of the sport that had a substantial influence on the early beginnings of field hockey was the appearance of a Canadian team at the I. F. W. H. A. Conference and Tournament in April of 1956.[21] This team as well as the one for the next conference in 1959 was composed entirely of British Columbia athletes. But shortly after the 1959 Conference, the Ontario association requested that their members be eligible for the trials for the 1963 Canadian Touring Team. The I.F.W.H.A. replied that in order for their members to be eligible for the trials, they must be affiliated with the Greater Vancouver Association which was the official Canadian body to all international events.

The G. V. W. G. H. A. received the request from Ontario and the Maritimes for affiliation. Therefore, it was decided that a Canadian Association should be formed and this was agreed upon in principle by all associations in

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[19] Letter to Mary Ann Wasylynchuk from Mr. Amby Gregg (January 24th, 1975).

[20] Williams, loc. cit., p. 14.

[21] Strachan, F. M., Greater Vancouver Women's Grass Hockey Booklet, (Vancouver, C. W. F. H. A., 1956), p. 20.

Canada. At the September 23rd, 1962, meeting of the G. V. W. G. H. A., a motion was passed that established the Canadian Association:

> Moved by Miss Barbara Schrodt, seconded by Miss B. Lindberg.
>
> That the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association comes into existence this very twenty-fourth day of September, 1962.
>
> Carried.[22]

By 1962, women's field hockey was firmly established in Vancouver and Vancouver Island in British Columbia, in Toronto and Hamilton in Ontario, and in Nova Scotia in the Maritimes with other areas in Canada beginning to form an interest in the game. Hence, the 1963 Canadian Representative Touring Team was the first team comprised of eastern and western representatives and the Canadian Team has remained so since that date.

Today, the sport is played in each province and the Northwest Territories. It is one of the events in the Canada Summer Games and is also an activity in Provincial Games such as the Alberta Summer Games. At the National level, each province is represented at the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association National Tournament. Internationally, Canada has hosted a number of touring teams from various parts of the world and has sent a representative team to a few tournaments other than the International Conferences. In the not too distant future, Canada will be hosting, for the first time, the 1979 International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations Conference and Tournament.

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[22] Williams, op. cit., p. 20.

Administratively, field hockey has an Executive Director in Ottawa in the Administrative Centre for Sport and Recreation and has been the recipient of a variety of grants from Sport Canada and coaching grants from the O'Keefe Sports Foundation's. The O'Keefe Sports Foundation prime objective is to encourage participation in amateur sports and to raise the standard of skills in amateur sports. The Foundation provides grants in order to obtain high-level coaches for the sport and also to train Canadians as coaches. Each province has a provincial association and has received aid in some form.

In the majority of the aid received, the Canadian Association played a role. But in order for the C. W. F. H. A. to have been able to perform it's task, it had to have a strong base from which it could work. Field hockey developed in each province and territory with local associations and a provincial association that co-operated to organize clinics and competitions. It was from these clinics and competitions that the umpires, athletes and administrators developed.

Since the formation of the C. W. F. H. A. to the present day, the game has progressed tremendously throughout Canada. This has been most evident in the provinces, especially those in which women's field hockey did not get underway until 1962 when the Canadian organization was established.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the development of women's field hockey in the Province of Alberta from 1962 to December 31st, 1973. From this, one could observe the type and amount of growth that was being experienced by the sport during the time period.

A second purpose of the study was to investigate the type of assistance

received by the local and provincial associations and how beneficial they were to the maintenance and growth of the sport. In order for any amateur sport to exist, some assistance must be received at some time. This assistance could have taken the form of a lined playing surface to financial aid of various types.

Information for the study was obtained from the Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, and the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association. To further substantiate the information obtained from these sources, annual reports from cities Parks and Recreation Department and the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation were also utilized. Other sources of information were the Statutes of Alberta and Canada, special committee reports, historical books, theses, interviews, and articles from the Canadian Field Hockey News and local newspapers.

CHAPTER II

THE COMMENCEMENT OF WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY

Canadian Sporting Scene

On June 30th, 1959, Prince Philip, in his speech to the Canadian Medical Association, criticized the low standard of physical fitness of the Canadian population:

> There is evidence that despite everything, people in Canada are not as fit as they might be...some scheme, therefore, which exists to encourage participation in all sports and recreation, for all ages and sections of the community is absolutely essential to any modern community with a high standard of living.[1]

As was pointed out in the speech, the low standard of physical fitness was due to the inactivity of the vast majority of the population in sports and recreation. Canadians were not motivated to participate in sporting activities. Therefore, Prince Philip felt that encouragement and support should be given to those organizations which promoted better health and fitness.[2]

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[1] "The Duke of Edinburgh's Presidential Address to the Canadian Medical Association," Fitness and Research Consultant Services, Ottawa, June 30th, 1959.

[2] Cosentino, F., M. L. Howell, A History of Physical Education in Canada (General Publishing Company Limited, Toronto, 1971), p. 65.

This speech had great influence on sports during the late 1950's; sporting bodies, characteristically, were not enjoying any degree of success either in the areas of mass participation or in performance. However, an important occurrence in 1960 had a "turning point" effect on the Canadian sporting scene. The passage of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act (Bill C-131) marked the beginning of a sporting revolution.[3] The objectives of Bill C-131 were to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada.[4] Through the powers of the Act, an attempt was made to upgrade the sporting scene in all aspects - finance, research, training, promotions and informations. (Appendix A)

The passing of this Bill marked the beginning of a new era in Canadian sports in which the attitude towards sports changed. It was something that did not occur overnight but over a number of years. Also, it was a change that did not happen easily as there was a constant struggle to prove that sport was an essential part of life. It was an alteration that took place gradually and had a direct influence on all sporting bodies. The early 1960's became a time of birth for new sports, a re-organization of old sports, and an acceptance of sports by the general public.

Sports in Alberta

Albertans' involvement in sport had its high and low tides from the early

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[3]Van Vliet, M. L. (ed.), Physical Education in Canada (Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario, 1965), p. 143.

[4]Ibid.

1900's to the mid fifties. Interest peaked during the time that the Edmonton Grads Basketball Team was making sporting history in the 1930's and again when the Edmonton Eskimos were Grey Cup contenders and eventually winners in the mid fifties. When these two events occurred, the public had someone they could associate with and displayed it by becoming patrons of the activities.

Following the passage of Bill C-131 in 1960 the Alberta Government in 1961, created a Recreational and Cultural Development Branch under the Department of the Provincial Secretary.[5] Later, in 1963, a Fitness and Amateur Sport Survey Committee was established by an Alberta Order in Council from the grants received as a result of Bill C-131. The purpose of the Committee was to

> ...give some indication of active amateur sports, games and other programmes in Alberta in order to:
>
> A. Indicate the present level of such activities by considering the services, facilities and personnel available; and
>
> B. Recommend desirable extensions and/or additions thereof.[6]

This Bill provided an opportunity for new and established sports to obtain aid and to re-organize their executive bodies.

A transformation in sports occurred at the national level and the provincial level. The change was mainly concerned with establishing a program

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[5]Wilkie, D. R., "Fitness and Amateur Sport Act in Alberta," (unpublished M. A. thesis, University of Alberta, July, 1968), p. 24.

[6]"Report of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Survey Committee," Ministerial Committee (Province of Alberta, 1963), p. iii.

which the general population could find beneficial. It was in this supportive atmosphere that field hockey got its first foothold in Alberta.

Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club

> CALGARY GRASS HOCKEY CLUB IS LIVE ORGANIZATION
>
> Games Being Played Regularly, and the Sport Will be Boosted in Alberta.
> Grass Hockey bids fair to become a real Calgary Spring game. Already two teams, captained respectively by F. R. Butler and L. Lovell have played a game on Victoria Park, and although the former won by four goals to nothing, the play on both sides was fast and exciting.
> A Club has been properly organized and games will be played regularly until the hot weather arrives.[7]

The above article appeared in the Calgary Albertan April 7th, 1914, and was evidence of the earliest field hockey club in existence in the province. At this time, the game was played only by the men. The following year the activity was dropped due to World War I.

It was organized again, as a mixed league, in 1957 through the hard work of Mr. Amby Gregg.

> Mr. Gregg feels that if a couple of teams could be organized first, the sport would spread quickly so that league play would soon be under way. He suggests that men and women play on the same squads....[8]

In 1960, a mixed tournament was established to give the Calgary teams an event to

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[7]Blackburn, C. R., "The Development of Sport in Alberta, 1900 - 1918," (unpublished M. A. thesis, University of Alberta, Spring, 1974), p. 332.

[8]Moore, T. "From the Sidelines," Calgary Herald, February, 1957.

participate in and to create interest. This event was named the Gregg Shield Competition since Mr. Gregg donated a shield as the award to the winners. The first year of the competition the shield was won by the Rovers. The Gregg Shield Competition became an annual tournament that brought the men's and women's teams together for an enjoyable set of matches.

Then, in the Spring of 1962, the women separated from the men to create their own club and league - the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club (C. L. F. H.C.). The formation of the club was announced in a letter to Mrs. M. Hojack of the Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club:

> Our club was also formed in April and we are now operating as a separate entity from the men. We have about 35 people on our books with 20 - 25 people regularly attending games and practises.[9]

There were two reasons for the separation. The first reason was evident in the above quotation; the Calgary women felt there was a sufficient number of female participants to warrant formation of their own league. Second, with the women being on their own, they would be able to receive government grants.[10]

Initially, the club had two teams named the Nomads and the Wanderers, but in the following year when the membership increased, it expanded to four teams - Phoenix, Blue Streaks, Saracens and Don't Care. Games were played

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[9] Letter to Mrs. M. Hojack (E.L.F.H.C., Secretary), from Miss Eirian Davies (C.L.F.H.C., Secretary), May 11th, 1962.

[10] Letter to Mary Ann Wasylynchuk from Mr. Amby Gregg (January 24th, 1975).

on Tuesday evenings and practises were held on Thursday evenings. These were first held at Highwood Park and then later moved to Hillhurst Park.[11] In 1963, the games and practises were moved once more to Stanley Park; this remained as their home to the present date. These playing surfaces were provided and maintained by the City of Calgary, Parks and Recreation Department. It was the first assistance that the club had received.

To ensure that field hockey continued to thrive, a constitution was written and adopted that provided an administrative body to handle all the basic needs of the club. Hence, by the end of the first year, the C.L.F.H.C. had a playing area, players which were organized into teams that competed once a week, a constitution that explained the operation of the club, and an executive body to administer the club.

The club made an attempt to provide an unofficial, unpaid coach to advise and instruct the participants in 1963. A letter had been sent to Mr. A. J. Gregg inquiring if he would be willing to be the coach.[12] Mr. Gregg accepted the request and coached the women in 1963 and assisted in the following year and again in 1966.[13]

The Calgary association became a member of the C. W. F. H. A. in 1964

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[11] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club Executive Meeting, April 18th, 1962.

[12] Letter to Mr. A. J. Gregg from Mrs. Eirian Jones (C.L.F.H.C., Secretary), May 24th, 1963.

[13] An interview with Mrs. Helen Cusworth, March 16th, 1975.

through the work of Adri Govers .[14] The women joined the Canadian association primarily to receive the benefits that the national body provided. One of the benefits that was realized the very next year was an invitation to compete in the Western Sectional Tournament.

In the first two years of organization the club had achieved some success with an increase in membership and a formalized executive. Yet this was shortlived for in 1964 the C.L.F.H.C. disbanded and three of the men's clubs: Blue Streaks, Phoenix, and Saracens, agreed to sponsor the women's teams that remained. According to a letter from Mr. Amby Gregg, the women rejoined the men for the social activities. The decision to disband the club could have also been based on membership. In a letter to Miss Barbara Schrodt on January 29th, 1964, Mrs. Eirian Jones pointed out that at the beginning of the season there were about thirty-five registered in the club but this then dwindled to twenty or so towards the end of the season. As a result of insufficient numbers to play in their own league, the women decided to join the men to play mixed hockey. Consequently, after some discussion with the men's executive, the women disbanded and joined the men for the 1964 playing season. The women continued to organize their own competitions but they no longer had an executive body. In place of the C.L.F.H.C., the women had a chairman who was an executive member of the Field Hockey Association of Calgary (F. H. A. C.) and who headed the Ladies League Committee.

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[14] Letter to Shirley Rushton (Chairman, Western Sectional Committee) from Adri Govers, August 25th, 1964.

The women's membership had consisted mainly of Old Country immigrants with either no or very few native Calgarians on the teams. Field hockey was not taught in the schools and the women had not been experiencing too much success in "selling" the game to Calgarians.[15] A suggestion was made by Miss Christine Grant, Promotion Chairman of the C.W.F.H.A., concerning the promotion of field hockey in the area:

> There are suggestions to send a team from British Columbia to Calgary this Spring, where we hope we can meet a Calgary team and an Edmonton team on the Saturday and an Alberta team on the Sunday. The Men's Association followed this pattern very successfully last May.[16]

Games were to be played between the teams as an exhibition tournament to expose the sport to the local people and to entice a few to join. It was also an opportunity for the members, at a high ability level, to play in a game with people of equivalent or more advanced skill levels. Thus, the British Columbia team played a few exhibition games on May 16th and 17th, 1964, in Calgary against the Calgary teams. The Edmonton team did not participate because they could not obtain enough players. The games had a positive effect in Calgary as the women re-established their own association the following year but with a stronger

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[15] Letter to Miss Barbara Schrodt from Mrs. Eirian Jones (C.L.F.H.C., Secretary), January 29th, 1964.

[16] Letter to Mrs. Eirian Jones (C.L.F.H.C., Secretary) from Miss Christine Grant (Promotion Chairman, Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association), February 19th, 1964.

membership than they had previously. The re-organization may not have been achieved without the advice from the C.W.F.H.A. and the British Columbia players travelling to Calgary to play the exhibition games. There was one other achievement that occurred at this time which was to be beneficial for field hockey in the future. Through the enthusiasm of Rosemary Fettes, Alec Hoos, Amby Gregg and helpers, the group was able to interest youngsters by the dozen in the game of field hockey.[17] The instruction provided was to ensure that there be younger people to carry on the sport in the future.

Even though the C.L.F.H.C. had disbanded in 1964, considerable achievement was made during this year giving an optimistic future to ladies field hockey in Calgary.

Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club

The Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club (E.L.F.H.C.) was formed on April 11th, 1962, when the women separated from a mixed league to form their own league.[18] Why the separation occurred is unknown but it could be that the number of female registered members in the sport, at the time, caused the women to create their own league so that everyone could participate.

A total of forty-five women had been registered by April 26th, 1962,

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[17]"Alberta Field Hockey Federation," Canadian Field Hockey News, (Volume 1, Number 1, July, 1964), p. 3.

[18]Letter to Valerie Seaton (C.L.F.H.C., Chairman) from Mrs. M. Hojack (E.L.F.H.C., Secretary), April 26th, 1962.

and divided into four teams - two teams consisting of those who had played before and two teams of beginners.[19] Interest and enthusiasm in establishing the sport was high among the women. This was evident in the fact that plans were made for a school league in Edmonton with a possibility of four high schools participating.[20]

But, as time progressed, the membership list of the E.L.F.H.C. diminished to such a low that there was no organized club hockey by the end of 1963. If hockey was played by the women in the area, it was played on an informal basis of pick-up games.

The Edmonton ladies had a similar beginning to that of the Calgary organization but were not as successful with their attempts to maintain interest in the sport as the southern association had been.

Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association

During the first year of the formation of the C.L.F.H.C. and the E.L.F.H.C., mention was made about the formation of an Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association. The Edmonton organization felt that such an association had to be formed to give central direction and encourage interprovincial hockey, and to select the Alberta team.[21] Hence, a letter was sent to the Calgary club on May

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[19] Ibid.

[20] Ibid.

[21] Letter to Mr. J. E. Jones (C.M.F.H.C.) from Mrs. M. Hojack (E.L.F.H.C., Secretary), April 14th, 1962.

8th, 1963, stating the opinion of the E.L.F.H.C. and inquiring as to whether the Calgary ladies favored the idea:

> We decided it was necessary to form an Alberta Ladies Field Hockey Association. To do this we need the approval and co-operation of your club. If you are in favour of forming such an Association we could arrange to hold a meeting to officially organize it, as soon as we can get a team ready to play against you.[22]

It would seem senseless to be formulating a provincial association before the local associations were firmly established but the connection with the Canadian association was important to the Edmonton ladies. Living in Edmonton was a professional field hockey coach, Mr. Randhir Sandhu or India, who was able to conduct umpiring clinics and establish a certification program for the participants; however, these certificates would be invalid unless he were authorized by the Alberta Association in affiliation with the Canadian Field Hockey Association. As a result the ladies wanted the formation of the Alberta organization so that they could obtain official endorsement in the form of certificates and registers of "qualified" people.[23]

The Calgary ladies reply to the request was stated in a letter to Mrs. M. Hojack on May 24th, 1963, from Mrs. Jones:

> At our committee meeting last Tuesday, it was

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[22] Letter to the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club from Mrs. M. Hojack (E.L.F.H.C., Secretary), May 8th, 1963.

[23] Ibid.

> decided that the Calgary Club would cooperate with the Edmonton Club in order to negotiate with the Canadian Ladies Field Hockey Association with the view of forming an affiliated Alberta Association. However, the Calgary Club wish to reserve the right to stand down if the outcome of the negotiations does not prove favourable.

This was the last reported discussion concerning the formation of an Alberta Association in 1963. There was no mention made of the formation of the provincial association in 1964 because of the problems being experienced with membership in both local associations. Consequently, no action was taken on this matter until 1965.

CHAPTER III

ONE FIELD HOCKEY ORGANIZATION IN ALBERTA

The Provincial Association

Even though both the E.L.F.H.C. and the C.L.F.H.C. had disbanded in 1963 and 1964 respectively, women's field hockey continued to thrive in Calgary but under the men's association. In fact, the women accomplished more than just maintaining league play during 1964. They successfully hosted an exhibition tournament with a British Columbia team as guests, playing primarily for promotional purposes. This had a positive effect on the sport as interest and membership in women's field hockey received a sudden but slight increase in the following year. Also the women had involved themselves with stimulating interest in youngsters in the sport by providing instruction in the junior development program in cooperation with the men.

After a successful building year, the women again organized their own association - the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association (A.W.F.H.A.). There were three main reasons for the formation of a provincial association: (1) the association would then become affiliated with the Canadian association and thus would be able to receive assistance from the Canadian association; (2) while being affiliated with the Canadian association, an Alberta team could enter the

Western Sectional Tournaments; and (3) selected players on the provincial team were then able to receive financial assistance, from the Provincial Recreation Branch, to play in the National Tournament.[1]

The Alberta women were already affiliated with the C.W.F.H.A. but as the C.L.F.H.A. Hence, in 1965, the women changed their affiliated name to the A.W.F.H.A.

A few of the beneficial aspects of forming the provincial association had been realized in the first year of operation. The Alberta Women's Field Hockey Team was chosen for the first time in 1965 and was coached by Mrs. Francis Onions.[2] The team was mainly selected to represent Alberta at the Western Sectional Tournament in Vancouver which was held in the early Spring. Consequently, the athletes had to train indoors during the Winter on Sunday afternoons at Mewata Armories.[3] From the Western Sectional Tournament, three players - Sue Millikin, Adri Govers, and Annette Dering - were placed on the Western Team that participated in the first National Tournament.[4] The idea of choosing an Alberta team was beneficial to the athletes for it provided the

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[1]Millikin, S., "President's Report, A.W.F.H.A." (November, 1966).

[2]Interview with Mrs. Helen Cusworth, March 16th, 1975.

[3]Ibid.

[4]Letter to Mr. L. R. Wood (Supervisor, Athletics and Outdoor Education, Department of the Provincial Secretary) from Mrs. Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A. President) July 6th, 1965.

opportunity for the more highly skilled participants to compete against participants with equivalent or higher skill levels.

Through the Recreation and Cultural Development Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary, the provincial government returned half of the return rail fare for the three previously mentioned players who competed in the National Tournament.[5] Also, the C.W.F.H.A. provided half of the return air fare to the three players.[6] This aid was greatly appreciated, for without it it is unlikely that these women would have been able to attend the tournament.

The year of 1965 was just the start of things to come for as each year passed, more activities occurred and interest continued to increase. This was most evident by 1967 as was commented by one of the members of the organization:

> However, the sport is gaining popularity in this area.
>
> "We've had organized hockey for about three years now," explained Mrs. Millikin, "playing all our games at Stanley Park. I think it's becoming quite popular now."[7]

This could not have transpired without the assistance that allowed the Alberta Association to establish itself.

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[5] Letter to Mrs. Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A., President) from Mr. L. R. Wood (Supervisor, Athletics and Outdoor Education) June 21st, 1965.

[6] Letter to Mr. L. R. Wood (Supervisor, Athletics and Outdoor Education) from Mrs. Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A., President) June 18th, 1965.

[7] "Calgary Hockey Star Joins National Squad," Calgary Albertan, August 31st, 1967, p. 12.

The Second Annual Western Sectional Tournament was held in Victoria in 1966 and an Alberta team coached by Mr. Jim Day and Mr. Amby Gregg (assistant), attended once more.[8] Again three Alberta players - Sue Millikin, Adri Govers, and Helenor Folliot - were chosen to a Western team to compete in the Second Annual National Tournament.[9] These three players received financial assistance once more from the C.W.F.H.A. in the form of a reimbursement of one-half of their return air fare.[10]

The Second Annual National Tournament was a particularly significant one to many of the athletes as the 1967 Canadian National Touring Team to Germany was chosen at the end of the competition. It was also an important one for Alberta and Sue Millikin. Mrs. Millikin became the first athlete from Alberta to be named to the Canadian Team.[11] This broke British Columbia's complete dominance of representatives from the West.

The naming of Sue Millikin to the team was advantageous to women's field hockey in Alberta, especially for the juniors. Youngsters who were just learning the game had someone to "admire" while the older players had someone to compare their skill with as well as obtain assistance on techniques.

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[8] Interview with Mrs. Helen Cusworth, March 16th, 1975.

[9] Millikin, S., "President's Report, A.W.F.H.A." (November, 1966).

[10] Letter to Mrs. M. Porter (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from Mrs. Rosemary Penn (Western Sectional Tournament Committee) March 24th, 1966.

[11] Millikin, loc. cit.

There was no provincial team in 1967 because no Canadian National competition was organized, but each succeeding year there was a team chosen to participate in competitions toward the National Tournament with some form of assistance, mainly financial, being received each time. For instance in 1968 the A.W.F.H.A., as a result of a grant obtained from the provincial government, was able to purchase playing uniforms for the Alberta team. In addition, further financial assistance in the form of reimbursement of one-half economy return air fare to the National Tournament held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, was received from the Department of Youth, Athletic's Branch, Government of Alberta.[12] The C.W.F.H.A. provided financial aid to the athletes that same year but a slight difference occurred in determining the allocation of the money. From the time that the C.W.F.H.A. made its submission for assistance to host the National Field Hockey, the air fare increased. Therefore, the Canadian Association was forced to divide the grant received proportionately between associations in ratio to the original submission.[13]

Assistance and interest was not confined to the Alberta team but expanded to include the promotion of the sport through a variety of clinics, tournaments and visits. The clinics and tournaments played major roles in exposing the sport to the public, and in furthering interest in those women presently involved. The C.W.F.

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[12] Letter to Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from Ms. Vicki Beall (Department of Youth, Athletic's Branch) September 18th, 1968.

[13] Letter to Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from M. J. Rerrie (C.W.F.H.A., Finance Chairman) August 23rd, 1968.

H.A. also provided assistance in this area by providing instructors and/or funds.

A clinic was held in 1966 as a result of a letter from Miss Barbara Schrodt, Umpiring Chairman of the C.W.F.H.A., enquiring whether Calgary would be interested in an umpiring clinic. The policy of the Canadian Association was if a provincial body requested an umpiring clinic, then money would be allocated towards it in their umpiring budget. If the budget was accepted as presented, the area would receive the requested clinic. Therefore, when the letter was received, the Alberta women took advantage of the situation and requested than an umpiring clinic be held in their area. Subsequently, a coaching-umpiring clinic was held in Calgary on November 4th, 5th, and 6th, 1966, at the University of Calgary. The clinic was aimed primarily at beginners and inexperienced players since hockey was a relatively new sport in Alberta.[14] Objectives were to provide skill instruction and rule interpretation for the players. Instructors for the clinic - Mrs. Margaret McLean and Miss Florence Strachan - were provided by the national body.

Additional funds for the umpiring and coaching clinic were received from the C.W.F.H.A. In a letter of April 26th, 1966, to Mrs. M. Porter from Miss Charlotte Warren, PromotionsChairman of the C.W.F.H.A., the Alberta organization was informed that between September, 1965, and December, 1966, they could claim up to $255 from the C.W.F.H.A. for the promotion of field hockey in the area. Again, the Alberta women took advantage of this by applying

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[14]Millikin, S., "President's Report, A.W.F.H.A." (November, 1966).

the money towards the clinic.

The C.W.F.H.A. provided the provincial and local associations with opportunities to voice their opinions on matters pertaining to the Canadian Field Hockey scene through questionnaires and discussion periods at national meetings. Two items arose in 1966 which required everyone's opinion.

The first was a question of who was eligible to compete in the National Tournament. In most parts of Canada, field hockey was being played mainly by the "Old Country" immigrants. A decision had to be made as to whether or not these people should be allowed to compete at the National level.

In Alberta this was a very important point for the majority of their players were immigrants. The native Calgarians had not yet gained an interest in the sport. There were youngsters who were active in field hockey competition but still required an experienced athlete to teach them advanced skills. Also, those players who were highly skilled needed a competition that maintained their interest in the sport and was a goal to work towards.

Thus, the Canadian Association polled all the registered local and provincial associations on the matter of eligibility for the National Tournament. The results were:

1) the eligibility ruling for members of the Canadian National Team in International Conference years shall be three years residence;

2) the eligibility ruling for members participating in a National Tournament shall be one year residence except in years when a team for the International Conference is to be selected, then three years residence shall be required;

3) the eligibility ruling for sectional tournaments shall be one year residence in Canada;

4) the establishment date for eligibility for each category shall be one day prior to the start of the National Tournament.[15]

These regulations did not restrict field hockey and accommodated both the Canadian and the landed immigrant. For Alberta, the previous outcome was similar to the suggestions the Association had put forth.

The second matter that was brought forth at the C.W.F.H.A. Annual General Meeting had a direct influence on field hockey in Alberta. A motion was made at the meeting, to change the time of year in which the National Tournament was held:

> Motion (C. Walker, B. Relton)
>
> . . . that in view of the International Conference being held in September, 1967, consideration be given to moving the 1968 National Tournament from Spring to late Summer or Fall.
>
> Carried.[16]

This motion had a lasting influence on the Alberta field hockey scene. In Alberta, due to climatic conditions, the field hockey season started in the Spring and lasted until Fall or the first snowfall. Those who had competed in the first two Western Sectional Tournaments had to train indoors because the tournament was held in

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[15] Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Council Meeting Minutes, February 6th, 1966.

[16] Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association Annual General Meeting, October 8th, 1966.

the Spring. But, due to the fact that the tournament would be held in the Fall, training could be held outdoors. This meant that there was a goal to work towards during the summer for the athletes.

The junior development program in Alberta was still in existence and was beginning to gain some momentum in 1966. From a bleak start two years previously in a community setting, the program began to grow in the Spring with one high School and an additional twelve to sixteen girls from other communities and schools showing an interest.[17] Therefore, Mrs. Sue Millikin and Mr. Ken Craig continued to coach the girls for it was felt that it was essential to maintain interest if the sport was to have a stable base from which to operate.

Women's field hockey in Alberta became firmly established and very active in 1967. Prior to this year and since the formation of the Alberta Association, the women had operated their own league but were still connected with the men's organization. On January 1st, 1967, the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association became totally independent of the men.[18] This officially announced the separation of the two bodies so that the women no longer functioned with the men in administering their own league.[19]

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[17] Craig, K., "Alberta - Will Success Spoil the Junior Girls," Canadian Field Hockey News (Volume III, Number IV, December, 1966), p. 5.

[18] Letter to Mr. Cyril G. Hayes (Field Hockey Association of Calgary) from Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) January 20th, 1967.

[19] Interview with Miss Eva Welychka, July 10th, 1975.

No drastic changes occurred in the organization of the A.W.F.H.A. as a result of the official break. The fraternity still consisted of the three established teams of Saracens, Blue Streaks and Phoenix, but, a fourth team - the Roadrunners - was added. This team was mainly composed of players that were in the Junior Development Program, most of whom were from Henry Wisewood High School.

Further developments included gradual expansion resulting from the aid received from the C.W.F.H.A. The C.W.F.H.A. Executive appointed Miss Gwen Brockman, in 1967, as National Coach from April to September. Her responsibilities were to train the Canadian Touring Team to Germany and to conduct coaching and umpiring clinics in Canada.[20] Also, the C.W.F.H.A. received a grant from the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate for the promotion of field hockey in Canada during 1967.[21] These two events influenced the schedule for field hockey in Alberta.

From the grant the C.W.F.H.A. received, a small portion was allocated to the A.W.F.H.A. for promotion of the sport. The majority of the aid was utilized in two clinics that were held in the latter part of May in Calgary by Miss Barbara Schrodt and Miss Gwen Brockman.[22] The first clinic was a coaching

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[20] Letter to Miss Sylvia Shaw (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from Miss Charlotte Warren (C.W.F.H.A., Promotions Chairman) June 14th, 1967.

[21] Letter to Mrs. Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A., President) from Miss Charlotte Warren (Promotions Chairman, C.W.F.H.A.) January 11th, 1967.

[22] Warren C., "C.W.F.H.A. Promotions Chairman Annual Report," November, 1967.

and umpiring clinic for senior players (May 19th, and 20th, 1967) while the second clinic was a coaching clinic for beginners (May 30th, and 31st, 1967). It was felt by the A.W.F.H.A. that the two clinics benefited the association a great deal:

> There is always growth when you are exposed to the very best. We anticipate that through improved local officiating and correct interpretation of rules the level of play particularly at the Junior level will greatly improve.[23]

Another event that was held in conjunction with the first clinic and was a first for the association was the sponsoring of a field hockey tournament. This tournament was held in connection with the Calgary Centennial Sports Festival and was a success in that it provided an opportunity for many of the local athletes to compete against teams from other provinces. There were five senior and three junior teams from Winnipeg, Vancouver, the Okanagan, and Calgary respectively participating on the Victoria Day weekend (May 20th, to 22nd, 1967). (Results, Appendix L.)

The A.W.F.H.A. began to have contact again with the Department of Youth in 1967 when it was invited to attend a Provincial Sports Governing Body Meeting on September 8th, 9th, and 10th. The objective was to gain some idea as to the aims, objectives, and future plans of the various sports bodies in the province.[24] From the meeting, a number of recommendations were made that were

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[23]Letter to Miss Charlotte Warren (C.W.F.H.A., Promotional Chairman) from Miss Sylvia Shaw (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) May 22nd, 1967.

[24]Letter to Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from Mr. E. Smith (Supervisor of Athletics, Department of Youth) August 24th, 1967.

to assist the sports bodies with their future and the Department of Youth in understanding their needs. Discussion was also held on the possible formation of a provincial sports association that would be established to provide financial and organizational aid to amateur sport in Alberta.[25] For the A.W.F.H.A., this discussion was a positive step towards the goal of establishing the sport in the province. It meant there was a possibility of further assistance for the association in achieving this goal.

In another meeting with a Department of Youth representative, Miss Vicki Beall, the association learned that they could receive aid in the following: (1) coaching clinics; (2) preparation of a manual in relation to coaching, umpiring and playing at different levels; and (3) furnishing films to be used during clinics.[26] The assistance would be of a financial nature to cover the expenses, obtain a facility ideal for the event, obtain any extra equipment that the association did not have, and provide publicity in the form of circulars to the various recreation communities under the department's jurisdiction. The assistance being provided was the type needed if the sport was to be established, thus the meeting ended on a positive note for the association.

The University of Calgary became active in women's field hockey by offering a course in the sport and by forming a University team. In fact, the

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[25] Report on Provincial Sport Governing Body Meeting.

[26] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting Minutes, November 28th, 1967.

majority of the western universities had a women's field hockey team (University of Calgary, University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon, University of Manitoba, University of British Columbia) when the Western Canada Intercollegiate Athletic Association (W.C.I.A.A.) voted that field hockey become a recognized competition for the women of western universities.[27] Thus, the University of Calgary team entered the first W.C.I.A.A. Field Hockey Tournament that was held at the University of Saskatchewan, (Saskatoon) on October 20th, and 21st, 1967.[28] The team fared well as they came second to the University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon).

Field hockey in the Calgary area benefited from the involvement by the University of Calgary, for it exposed the sport to potential physical education teachers. There were some university students who were fascinated by the sport and became competitors. These students as well as the youngsters in the junior development program were the individuals with whom rested the future of the sport.

Women's field hockey was now played at a junior and senior level in the community, and at the university level. But the one area that was untouched and that was essential to make the base firm was the schools. Very few, if any, schools offered the sport as part of their curriculum. Realizing this, the Alberta Association began to formulate some plans toward an inter-school tournament

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[27] Morrison, L. "Saskatchewan - First Western Intervarsity Tournament," Canadian Field Hockey News (Volume IV, Number III, Autumn, 1967), p. 30.

[28] Ibid.

which it hoped to sponsor the following year.[29] The plan of attack was to contact the schools in April, provide a clinic in May, and provide a tournament at the end of May.

The Association did not succeed in hosting an inter-school tournament, but was successful in attracting a number of school children to the sport. A Summer recreation course in girls field hockey was co-sponsored by the A.W.F.H.A. and the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Calgary for the months of July and August, 1968.[30] The program consisted of two courses of ten sessions with the Parks and Recreation Department providing the pitch and field house free for three weeks in July and three weeks in August while the association provided the instructors. Those who completed the course were then asked to join the Saturday morning junior sessions provided by the Association.

There were a few schools and communities that were interested in developing the sport as requests were received by the Secretary of the A.W.F.H.A. for instructors. The Alberta Coach, Mrs. Helen Cusworth, reported that she had been asked by Miss Esther Jeffrey to help give an introduction to field hockey to her class at Lord Beaverbrook High School. Then the Past President, Mrs. Sue Millikin, reported at an A.W.F.H.A. Executive Meeting that she had been instructing field hockey at Tri-Wood Community to some twenty-five girls on

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[29] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting Minutes, November 28th, 1967.

[30] Letter to Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Calgary from Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) April 29th, 1968.

Saturday afternoons.[31] A request was received from Scarboro Community Centre asking whether the Association could supply one person to coach and teach one day a week.[32] The University of Calgary asked the Alberta Coach to recommend someone to train the university team.[33] The provincial body also wrote a letter to the Separate School Board offering to provide services for clinics in field hockey.[34] These were conclusive examples that the Association was known to exist and that the interest in the sport was increasing.

In 1968 the financial assistance that had been provided by the Canadian Association in the past for clinics was not available. The only money that the A.W.F.H.A. acquired was a grant to cover some of the travel expense encountered by the provincial team to the National Tournament. Later in the year, the Alberta organization was requested by the National Finance Chairman to help formulate the 1969 budget by voicing its opinion on two points: (1) if the Association approved the principle of having a National Coach; and (2) if the Association wished to have a clinic using the services of a National Coach or personnel which

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[31]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting, Minutes, September 25th, 1968.

[32]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting Minutes, May 26th, 1968.

[33]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting Minutes, September 25th, 1968.

[34]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting Minutes, March 28th, 1968.

would qualify for a Federal grant.[35] In an earlier meeting the Alberta Association stated that it supported the idea of hiring a National Coach.[36]

The provincial body did receive funds in 1968 but the aid came from the Athletics Division of the Recreation Branch of the Department of Youth. In a letter from Mr. E. Smith, Supervisor of Athletics, the Alberta Association was informed of a new grant that the Department offered:

> Our budget considerations for assistance to Provincial Associations has been supported by the Sports Governing Body Seminar. The Athletics Division of the Recreation Branch will now offer financial assistance for administration and promotion of your sport. Criteria for financial assistance will be:
>
> a) Maximum assistance shall not be more than $300 for any association.
>
> b) Your association must submit a copy of its constitution.
>
> c) The association must state in writing how it promotes the sport in Alberta.
>
> d) A copy of the association's annual report and an audited financial statement for the year 1967 must be submitted.
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> e) Date of receiving of application.[37]

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[35] Letter to the A.W.F.H.A. from M. J. Rerrie (C.W.F.H.A., Finance Chairman) May 27th, 1968.

[36] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Meeting Minutes, January 30th, 1968.

[37] Letter to Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from Mr. E. Smith (Supervisor of Athletics, Department of Youth) February 14th, 1968.

Since the Alberta Association could not receive any money from the Canadian Association for promotion, it took advantage of this opportunity. As a result it received a grant of $300 for promotions and for clinics in the sport.[38] It also obtained another grant from the Department of Youth to cover one half economy return air fare for the Alberta Team to the National Tournament in Winnipeg.

In a meeting with Mr. Smith, the organization was advised that the Department was prepared to help in holding promotional clinics. The assistance was unlimited if the association could organize graded players clinics which led and progressed into instructors clinics.[39]

The highlight of the year was the visit by Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, on September 6th, to September 9th, 1968.[40] Queen's University defeated the Calgary All-Stars 8 to 1 and the Alberta team by a score of 10 to 1. This provided an opportunity for advanced players to play and a chance for others to observe. This was also the first time the A.W.F.H.A. hosted a visit by an international team. The influence of this was not evident until the following year.

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[38] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Minutes, March 28th, 1968.

[39] Meeting with Mr. E. Smith, Department of Youth, July 11th, 1968.

[40] Interview with Mrs. Helen Cusworth, March 16th, 1975.

CHAPTER IV

RESTRUCTURING OF WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY

National Sporting Outlook

Nineteen hundred and sixty-nine was a year of introspection for Canadian sports and the beginning of a new period in the area of national government involvement. Canadian sports governing bodies were very active but were experiencing difficulty in upgrading sports to the level of other countries around the world. This was most evident in the 1968 Mexico Olympics. Canada had a contingent of 111 men and 28 women who won five medals - one gold, three silver and one bronze. Since the first Olympic games that Canada entered, the teams grew in size but not in achievement. This caused Canadian spectators to criticize sports in general.

John Munro, Minister of Health and Welfare, noted the criticism that was being made of Canadian sport and commissioned a three-member Task Force to investigate amateur sport in Canada. The terms of reference were:

1) to report on prevailing concepts and definitions of both amateur and professional sport in Canada and the effect of professional sport on amateur sport;

2) to assess the role of the federal government in

relation to non-governmental, national and international organizations and agencies in promoting and developing Canadian participation in sport; and

3) to explore ways in which the Government could improve further the extent and quality of Canadian participation in both sports at home and abroad.[1]

In February of 1969, the Task Force reported that Canadian sport was in serious difficulty and the difficulty could only be overcome with assistance from the federal government.[2] It outlined certain deficiencies in the Canadian sport's system and made numerous recommendations for improvement, most of which outlined a further involvement by the federal government. The report created controversy which stimulated debate and public interest in sports in general.

Concurrently, the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate critically examined their own organization and function. The services of a management consultant firm were utilized to compile a report on physical recreation, fitness and amateur sport in Canada.[3] Results of the study were not made public as the document was an internal, confidential report.

The above studies led to the development of a Proposed Sports Policy for

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[1] Report on the Task Force on Sports for Canadians (Federal Government, February 28th, 1969)

[2] Ibid., p. 5.

[3] Semotiuk, D., "The Development of a Theoretical Framework for Analyzing the Role of National Government Involvement in Sport and Physical Education and its Application to Canada," (unpublished Doctor's dissertation, Ohio State University, 1970), p. 308.

Canadians that was presented to the House of Commons by the Minister of National Health and Welfare on March 20th, 1970. From this report, Sport Canada evolved with sports being classified as either Priority I or Priority II. Those listed as Priority I had an Executive Director and an office in Ottawa to assist the sport bodies with the administrative work, while Priority II sports received limited administrative aid.

Also, in 1969, the First Canada Summer Games were held. The aim of the competition was to promote and develop sports in each province and territory by encouraging participation.[4] In addition the games were to greatly assist in the upgrading of sport facilities.

Thus, the major occurrence in sport at this time was the move to change the attitude towards and the interest in sports by Canadians. This objective was formulated after the Task Force Report for it was felt that sporting activities had a part in everyone's life, whether the individual be as a spectator, or as a participant in some manner. Therefore, action was started to educate the population in the area of sports and physical fitness.

A Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians

In March 1970, "A Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians" was released and had a tremendous effect on sports in Canada. The policy was designed to

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[4]"First Canada Summer Games," (General Information Sheet).

establish sport as a way of life for Canadians.

Field hockey was named as a Priority I sport. This meant that an Executive Director for the sport was hired and located in the Sports Administration Center in Ottawa. The Executive Director represented field hockey in Canada and acted on its behalf on matters that would be discussed and organized at a National level. Because he represented both the men's and women's field hockey associations, it was necessary to form a joint Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association and Canadian Field Hockey Association (C.F.H.A.) body to employ him, to determine all duties and responsibilities relating to his office, and to provide a structure for both associations to negotiate matters of mutual concern.[5] Thus Field Hockey Canada (F.H.C.) was organized. (Appendix B) The following year, the name was changed to the Canadian Field Hockey Council.

The effect of such a move by the Federal Government had tremendous importance on the future of sport. Problems were expected but were overcome by a combined effort of all sports involved.

Alberta Sporting Scene

Sport in Alberta experienced an organizational change in the provincial structure. In 1966, the Recreation and Cultural Development Branch became the responsibility of the newly formed Department of Youth.[6]

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[5]Proyer, V. A. Report of Appointment of Executive Director, December 9th, 1970.

[6]Wilkie, D. R., Fitness and Amateur Sport Act in Alberta (unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Alberta, July, 1968), p. 25.

Accompanying this change were a new set of aims and objectives which also placed an emphasis on sports in the province:

1) To initiate, foster and encourage the orderly development of constructive youth activities.

2) To stimulate interest in youth training for leadership in social, cultural, business and public affairs.

3) To encourage development of a constructive sports and physical fitness program.

4) To provide assistance to those who have potential to take part in provincial, national and international championship meets.

5) To give leadership in all forms of constructive sports, recreation and generally in the profitable use of leisure time. With the special emphasis on: self-reliance; individual initiative; enterprise; responsibility.[7]

The department also restructured the types of financial support it provided as well as the amounts attainable.

A seminar was held, with the assistance of the sports governing bodies, that analyzed sport in Alberta. From the seminar, a set of recommendations was compiled for the Department's consideration for present and future programs. These recommendations led to continual improvement and expansion for the Provincial sports bodies. Most of the changes that had previously occurred were due to the involvement of the Federal Government, but, the provincial organizations began to improve in their administrative functions as well as in the

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[7] Ibid., p. 7.

training of their athletes.

Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association

It was during 1969 that the A.W.F.H.A. put forth a strong effort to publicize field hockey in every area possible - communities, schools, clubs, and rural areas. A variety of means, such as clinics, exhibition games, and displays, were undertaken to achieve this end.

The first publicity advertised a clinic in 1969 that was co-sponsored by the Calgary School Board, Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, and the A.W.F.H.A. Why did the school board provide aid for a clinic in field hockey? It was discovered that there was field hockey equipment in the schools with no teachers familiar with the game, as a result the equipment was idle. Therefore, the School Board attempted to remedy the situation by providing a demonstration of field hockey during their teachers' convention on February 21st, 1969.[8] The C.W.F.H.A. was contacted to obtain individuals to conduct the clinic. Margaret McLean and Florence Strachan Peterson from Vancouver were the instructors.[9] This was a small beginning in the area of schoolgirl field hockey and it played an important role in the future of women's field hockey in Alberta. The initial effect was that a few schools did attempt to teach the sport, but the far-reaching effect

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[8]Govers, A., "Theoretical Part of Umpiring Clinic Held for Members," February 21st, 1969.

[9]Ibid.

would not be felt for a few years.

Simultaneously, the A.W.F.H.A. sponsored an umpiring clinic to which Margaret McLean and Florence Strachan Peterson were invited to attend. It was advantageous to hold the umpiring clinic at this time for it was unknown whether the women would be able to return to provide such a clinic at a later time of the year.

Schools were not the only ones that were interested in learning the sport; there were a number of communities expressing an interest in it as well.[10] This interest was noted by the Alberta Association who felt that the interest in the community leagues definitely should be pursued.

Publicity of the sport was not limited to the schools and communities but was also presented to the general public when the Alberta Association agreed to participate in the Calgary Stampede's "Salute to Youth."[11] Instructional sessions that were held as well as a demonstration game of six-aside were beneficial to the sport for thousands of people attended the Stampede, and wandered through the displays.

An additional major event for the women was the playing of an exhibition game with a touring team from Jamaica during the Summer of

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[10] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Executive Minutes, April 8th, 1969.

[11] Lillywhite, P. "A.W.F.H.A. Represented at Calgary Stampede," Canadian Field Hockey News (Volume VI, Number II, Summer, 1969), p. 68.

1969.[12] The Alberta group had the privilege of hosting the Jamaican touring team during its visit to various areas of Canada. The game, played at Stanley Park, provided an opportunity for athletes and non-athletes to observe how the game was played at a higher ability level and for the skilled, the opportunity to compete in international hockey. (Jamaica tied the Alberta A Team 1 to 1 and lost to the Alberta B Team 2 to 3.) The last point was beneficial for the club members in that two different teams were formed to compete against the Jamaicans; this allowed for more Albertans to participate in the games.[13]

The A.W.F.H.A. did not devote its work solely to the promotional aspects of the sport. For instance, a National Tournament in field hockey was not held in 1969 due to the fact that the sport was to be one of the activities in the first annual Canada Summer Games. Subsequently, Alberta entered the Canada Summer Games so that those whose ability level was above the remainder of the members could compete at a level comparable to theirs. For the first time in Alberta women's field hockey history, the trials were also attended by athletes from outside of Calgary - Edmonton - and one of the Edmonton athletes was named to the team. Therefore, the Alberta Summer Games team was the first team that was provincial in scope in that members came from two areas of Alberta. Since one of the team members was not from Calgary, weekends were used for team practises. This

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[12]"Alberta Beats Jamaican Club." Canadian Field Hockey News, (Volume VI, Number III, Fall, 1969), p. 25.

[13]Ibid.

involved money to cover expenses of getting everyone together. The Department of Youth provided a grant to cover the expense of one training camp for the team.[14]

The provincial organization also attempted to represent their members in a manner that was thought to be beneficial on various matters. One such instance occurred in the latter part of the season when the C.W.F.H.A. National Tournament Structure Committee reported on the proposed structure of the 1970 National Tournament. It was recommended that teams be selected to compete on a geographical and player ratio basis as follows: two teams from British Columbia; one team from the Prairies (Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan); two teams from Ontario and Quebec combined; and one team from the Maritimes.[15] This meant that the Alberta Team would now have to compete in an additional trial with Manitoba and Saskatchewan to select a representative Prairie Team to the National Tournament.

Albertans objected to this proposal since they had lost their provincial representation at the National Tournament. The objections were strongly voiced as was evident in the following quotation from a letter written by Miss Sue Neill to the editor of the Canadian Field Hockey News:

> The concept of a prairie team is geographically unsound because of the great distance between the Eastern Manitoba border and the Western

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[14] Letter to Miss Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) from Ms. Vicki McClements (Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation), August 11th, 1969.

[15] Harris, J. "Let's Hear It," Canadian Field Hockey News (Volume VI, Number IV, Winter, 1969-70), p. 15.

> Alberta border....This is a crucial time in the development of Field Hockey in Alberta and we must do all that we can to promote it. To prevent us from having a provincial entry in the National Tournament will not set us back but will merely keep us on a plateau at our present level of development. This is not a very satisfactory situation for those of us who are keen to expand the hockey program in this province. . . .[16]

Debate concerning the presentation lasted for some time, but eventually the proposal was accepted by the C.W.F.H.A. and became the structure of the 1970 National Tournament.

Though the proposed structure of the National Tournament was accepted, many of the Alberta athletes still opposed it and were determined to express their dissatisfaction. The Calgary ladies suggested and the Alberta Association recommended that all Alberta members on the Prairie Team be in attendance at the next C.W.F.H.A. Annual General Meeting in Hamilton.[17] It was thought that with the presence of the Alberta players, the C.W.F.H.A. would sense the further disappointment from Alberta.

In a later meeting, the C.L.F.H.A. proposed that a second Prairie Team attend the National Tournament as observers and compete in some inter-club matches. Not only would the trip provide some additional experience to the athletes but it would also serve as a political gamble to indicate to the National Executive that

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[16] Letter to the editor of the Canadian Field Hockey News from Miss Sue Neill (N.A.W.F.H.A., President), November 26th, 1969.

[17] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 5th, 1970.

Alberta had additional players of equal ability to the team members selected.[18]

The Alberta Association accepted the proposal and attempted to arrange to have a second team sent to the Nationals, but a reply was received from the Canadian Association explaining that the cost per player would be $232 since there were no additional grants to aid the team; and that there were no club teams available to play a game. It was recommended that the second team not attend the tournament. After considering these facts at the A.W.F.H.A. meeting, the Alberta Association agreed that it was not feasible to send a second team.[19]

In addition to exhibiting its disapproval of the National Tournament structure by the previously mentioned methods, the Alberta Association submitted a set of proposals to be discussed at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Association. (Appendix G) What it proposed was that the National Tournament be a competition of representative teams from each province with the provinces being limited to one representative team; that the eligibility ruling for competing athletes be citizenship or one year's residence in Canada. Discussion at the national level on these and other proposals was held. The outcome was that all the proposals except for the limitation of one team per province were accepted. In addition to those proposals that were accepted and for the next National

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[18]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 8th, 1970.

[19]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, September 6th, 1970.

Tournament it was established that any province which did not gain automatic participation in the National Tournament by winning the Regional competition, would be able to send their team if self-supporting.[20]

With the National Tournament changing its structure, the Alberta Association had to make slight changes to their team selection procedure. For the Alberta Team, it was moved that a team of thirteen from Northern Alberta and a team of thirteen from Southern Alberta meet in Calgary to determine which players would represent Alberta in the Prairie Regional Tournament Trials.[21] This method of selecting the Alberta Team was agreed upon by both associations and became the accepted format for selecting future Alberta teams. Thus, on June 27th, 1970, the Alberta Trials were hosted in Calgary with a total of eighteen players being selected.[22] The team was then cut to fourteen after a training camp that was held on July 11th, and 12th, 1970, at the University of Alberta.[23]

For the Regional Tournament Trials, it was proposed that the Prairie Coach would come from the province with the most players on the selected team. The Prairie Team training camp was to be at a location that was convenient to the

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[20]"Report of Resident (A.W.F.H.A.) and Delegate to C.W.F.H.A. Conference," Annual General Meeting, October, 1970, p. 3.

[21]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, February 21st, 1970.

[22]Ibid.

[23]"Alberta Trials," Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Newsletter, Fall, 1970.

largest number of players, and each province was invited to supply a selector other than the coach to the Regional Tournament Trials.[24] Saskatchewan and Manitoba agreed to these proposals and thus the first Prairie Regional Tournament was held on August 1st, 1970, at the University of Calgary.[25] The result was the Alberta Team won the Tournament and placed the largest number of athletes on the Prairie Team.

Though there was no provincial team sent to the Nationals, money was still received from the Department of Youth for a training camp for the Alberta Team prior to the Regional Tournament. This assistance was due to a new form of financial assistance from the department. But, this was the only form of assistance that the Alberta members could receive from the Department of Youth for there was no aid for athletes on a non-provincial team (that is the regional team) to a National Tournament. The Albertans on the Prairie Team were still able to receive financial help from the Canadian Association in the form of fifty percent of return fare for the athletes and two delegates. This amount was beneficial for without some aid, the athletes would have had difficulty in attending the tournament.

The A.W.F.H.A. also worked on improving competitions for the local participants. One of the major areas of concern was umpiring as there seemed to be a lack of qualified umpires.

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[24]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, February 21st, 1970.

[25]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 30th, 1970.

The C.L.F.H.A. suggested that players selected at the Alberta Trials be requested to write the A.W.F.H.A. Provincial Umpiring Test.[26] The A.W.F.H.A. passed a motion accepting the suggestion thus providing the league with some qualified umpires. Further to this, it was proposed by Adri Govers that Alberta ask for permission to organize its own provincial rating body to issue Provincial A's which would allow for umpiring up to and including national competition. Once this level was reached in umpiring, then the National Committee would be asked to ratify these Provincial A's.[27] The Alberta Association supported the proposal and it was forwarded to the Canadian Association for consideration. The C.W.F.H.A. replied that a provincial umpiring body could be established for local ratings but not for National A's. Adri Govers was then assigned the task of establishing standards and improving the level of umpiring in the Province.[28]

The Alberta Association was invited to attend a Sports Governing Body Seminar from which approval was given in principle to the formation of an Alberta Sports Federation. A Steering Committee from the Department of Youth was to prepare a constitution for ratification at a later date.[29] The A.W.F.H.A.

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[26]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 5th, 1970.

[27]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 25th, 1970.

[28]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 8th, 1970.

[29]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 25th, 1970.

was also asked to participate in the Alberta Recreation Conference which was attempting to determine the place of sport in Alberta.[30] Participation in these activities was advantageous in some ways to women's field hockey for it provided the women with an opportunity to observe how other sports operated and to obtain information on possible alternative solutions to problems that were similar in nature to those they experienced.

Field Hockey in Edmonton

> Field Hockey is catching on with the female set in Edmonton.[31]

Women's field hockey in Edmonton had disbanded in 1963 but pick-up games were played whenever a group of enthused individuals gathered. In 1969 a group of interested people grew to a size of forty participants. This warranted the re-establishment of the Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Association (E.L.F.H.A.).[32] The sudden increase in participants was a result of the exposure of the sport to students at the University of Alberta and at some of the senior high schools.[33]

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[30] Letter to Mrs. Pam Lillywhite (C.L.F.H.A., Secretary), from Mrs. Sue Whitney, October 8th, 1970.

[31] "Field Hockey Popular with Girls," Edmonton Journal, June 26th, 1969, p. 12.

[32] "City of Edmonton, Parks and Recreation Department Annual Report," (1969), p. 28.

[33] Ibid.

The University of Alberta became involved in the sport in 1967 by offering a course in field hockey. The following year, through the interests of Miss Sue Neill and a few university students, an unofficial field hockey team was organized and participated in invitational tournaments. Then, in 1969, the University was allowed to officially enter a women's field hockey team in the W.C.I.A.A. Tournament. As well as field hockey being taught and played at the intercollegiate level, it also became one of the activities in the intramural program in 1969. As a result, the sport was available to a vast number of students consequently increasing the interest in field hockey. A few of the students continued their involvement by joining the Edmonton Association. As well as creating interest in students, the University also introduced the sport to future instructors so that eventually, the game would be taught in the schools.

There were a few senior high schools in the City of Edmonton that had field hockey in the program at the time, but schools teaching field hockey varied depending on whether an instructor at the school knew the sport. That being the case, interest in the senior high schools was not stable.

Since 1969 was the first year of re-establishing the organization and since it was uncertain as to whether the entire membership would be regular participants, there was no formal executive body for the Edmonton Association. Instead, Sue Neill, Thelma McLernon and Denise Linton, assumed the task of organizing activities for everyone.

The aim of the association was to instruct members on the skills of field hockey and to play games as an incentive for practises. Hence, practises were

scheduled for Wednesday evenings at Airway Park and Saturday mornings at Kinsmen Park with games being played on Sunday afternoons at Airway Park.[34] Instruction at the practises was provided by Miss Sue Neill, instructor at the University of Alberta, and Mrs. Thelma McLernon, a former member of the Irish National Team.

It was advantageous for the association to have two playing areas, with one being located near the center of the city. This enabled the members to attend matches and practises that were at the location closest to their residence.

An attempt was also made to interest youngsters in field hockey by co-sponsoring a Young Girls Field Hockey Clinic with the City of Edmonton Parks and Recreation Department.[35] The clinic was held on July 2nd, 1969, at Airway Park for girls aged twelve to sixteen years. There were youngsters who found the sport appealing and wished to further their new found interest. Sessions were organized for these youngsters for Saturday mornings, 10:00 a.m., at Kinsmen Park. The sessions consisted of skill development, strategy of the sport and pick-up games.

In addition to league competition, games were played throughout the summer with the Edmonton Men's Association and with the Calgary Ladies in inter-city matches. The same year also marked the first time that Edmontonians tried

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[34]"Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club Newsletter," (February, 1969).

[35]Lillywhite, P. "Alberta Field Hockey News," Canadian Field Hockey News, (Volume VI, Number III, Fall, 1969), p. 51.

out for the representative provincial hockey team; Sue Neill was named to the Alberta Summer Games Team and Val Hunt and Nancy Fay were named as non-travelling reserves. From this time on, at least one Edmonton athlete has been selected as a member of the Provincial Team.

The arrival of the first snowfall in 1969 did not deter the interest that had been created in field hockey. Instead of hanging up their boots for the winter, the women moved indoors to the Kinsmen Field House.[36] The field hockey season for the women was relatively short and the women welcomed the opportunity to extend the playing season, using the field house for some time after. With the additional time, the membership had an opportunity to learn more skills and become more proficient at the techniques already attained, but, the facility was not used for skill development and make-up games alone. The Kinsmen Field House was shared with the men and a decision was made to have a Mixed Indoor Tournament, February 2nd to 5th, 1970, to conclude the indoor season.[37] This was the only mixed indoor tournament ever held and was won by a men's team named the Hawks. A total of three men's teams and one women's team participated.

In 1970, the Edmonton Association organized a formal executive which was recognized by the Alberta Association. For the first time since the formation of the A.W.F.H.A. and the re-establishment of the Edmonton Association, the

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[36] Edmonton Women's Field Hockey Club, End of Season Report, September, 1969.

[37] "Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club Newsletter," (February, 1970).

Edmonton ladies were asked to participate in the Provincial Associations Annual General Meeting by submitting nominations for Vice-President and Publicity Chairman.[38] But in a letter to Miss Sue Neill from Miss Eva Welychka on January 15th, 1970, it was announced that a proposal was to be voted on at the Annual General Meeting that would result in the Alberta organization executive positions being reduced to President, Vice-President, Secretary/Treasurer, and Umpiring/Coaching. The term of office for each position would be one year. Hence, the Edmonton Association was asked to submit nominations for the positions of Vice-President and Umpiring/Coaching Chairman with the two remaining positions to be held by Calgarians. The end result was that the Vice-President and Publicity Coordinator were filled by Edmontonians. The Publicity Coordinator became a fifth executive position as it was considered a necessary position. To the Edmonton Association it was a good achievement for now they would have someone on the Alberta Executive to express Edmonton viewpoints.

The Edmonton Association held its first Annual General Meeting on March 2nd, 1970, at the residence of Thelma McLernon. The meeting was mainly concerned with the formation of the association with the discussion centering around the feasibility of having an association named the Edmonton Women Field Hockey Association when there was a possibility of more clubs forming. If clubs from outside of Edmonton were formed and wished to participate in the league competition, the E.W.F.H.A. would no longer be confined to the boundaries of

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[38] Ibid.

Edmonton. Therefore, a motion was made after a great amount of discussion by Miss Tana Clark and Mrs. Denise Linton:

> That an association be formed and called the Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association.
>
> Carried.[39]

There was no mention made of the physical boundaries of the association.

The E.W.F.H.A. was no longer in existence because it was replaced by the Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association (N.A.W.F.H.A.). A new executive list was compiled of the officials elected to the positions. (Appendix D) A constitution committee was formed consisting of Di Vertigan, Margaret Asquith, Ann Ogden, Sue Neill, and Lynda Phillips. The Committee had a demanding task of writing the constitution which was completed within a year. The only additional change that occurred at the time was the membership being divided into four teams - Saracens, Sunbeams, Speedsters, and Penguins - with experienced players being mixed with beginners on the teams.

As for league competition, the two locations (Kinsmen Park and Airway Park) remained the same. But, during the summer the turn-out for Sunday afternoon games dwindled to a point where make-up games were held on Wednesday evenings at Lister Hall Field in place of the Sunday game. The Lister Hall Field was used because both the Speedsters and Sunbeams were already utilizing this site for practise games and had extended an invitation to other teams to join them if they wished. The attendance at the Sunday games dropped for the simple reason

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[39] Edmonton Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, March 2nd, 1970.

that the majority wished to spend their weekends with their families.

With the formal organization of the N.A.W.F.H.A. nearly achieved, the Association set about the task of developing field hockey in Edmonton. Each team was responsible for its own practise sessions but could call on other individuals for assistance. This meant that each team was responsible for obtaining and developing its athletes.

In May of 1970, a group of Edmonton players combined with some Calgary players to form a team (Kampus Kids) that attended the B.C. Hockey Jamboree in Vancouver. It was unusual to see two staunch rivals combine to form a team, but the team members put aside their opposition for the sake of the game and attended the Jamboree as a mixed team for the following three years. This was just a start, for every year since 1970 at least two teams from Alberta have attended the Jamboree.

An inter-city match between Edmonton and Calgary was held in June. This also became an annual event but under various circumstances. It began as a simple inter-city match and grew to be the Provincial Tournament for club teams.[40]

The calibre of hockey in the Edmonton area improved as more individuals upgraded their proficiency in the knowledge and skills of the game. The outcome was that more Edmontonians earned a position on the Alberta Team making the team more representative.

The biggest promotional event for the N.A.W.F.H.A. was the playing of

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[40]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club, Executive Minutes, May 16th, 1973.

an exhibition game at Laurier Park in conjunction with Klondike Days in July, 1970.[41] Thousands of people milled throughout the Park viewing the various displays that were provided. The field hockey exhibit consisted of a game with a running commentary explaining what was occurring on the field. Another exhibition game was played the following year at the same function. The idea was good for it was an opportunity to expose the sport to a large number of people.

Calgary Ladies Re-Establishment

> The Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club Constitution and By-Laws were formed in 1962 but the club has been dormant since 1964 due to the fact that local personnel were also the Executive of the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association and were able to serve the interests of hockey at both the Provincial and local levels. However, with the rapid expansion of hockey in Calgary and Edmonton (Edmonton now sic having two teams), this is no longer possible and it will be necessary to re-activate the Calgary Club and separate the local and provincial executives.
>
> It is proposed that the Calgary Club hold a special meeting on January 15th, 1970....The basic purpose of this meeting will be to up-date the Constitution and By-Laws of the Calgary Club and to elect an Executive.[42]

Thus at the Special Meeting that was held on January 15th, 1970, the Constitution of the Calgary Association was revised and an Executive was listed.

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[41] "Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association Newsletter," July, 1970.

[42] "Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club Newsletter," December, 1969.

The C.L.F.H.A. was again in existence and took over the responsibility of administering field hockey in the Calgary area leaving the Alberta Association the task of administering provincial matters and acting as a liaison with the Canadian Association.

The club quickly set about promoting field hockey in the communities by notifying community centers of the availability of field hockey instruction for girls aged 10 and up.[43] After some discussion at a later meeting, it was realized that the Association might be attempting too much by working with both the schools and communities. Therefore, it was agreed that the Calgary Association would endeavour to put their strength into school hockey. If a community association should approach the Association to help them then the C.L.F.H.A. would gladly assist.[44] The schools became the major area of concern for the girls would all be introduced to the sport through the physical education program (if it became part of the curriculum) while at the community level, not all girls participated in the activities. Also, there were a large number of schools that laready had field hockey equipment.

During the Spring, promotional work was started to introduce field hockey and the Association to the students and the teachers. It was soon realized that a few schools were already playing the game. Consequently, the Association

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[43]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 5th, 1970.

[44]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 30th, 1970.

expressed to both School Boards an interest in organizing an inter-schoolgirls' field hockey tournament.[45] The result was that on September 26th, 1970, the first Schoolgirls' Field Hockey Tournament was held with a total of eight schools participating (Central Memorial; Ernest Manning; Forest Lawn; Henry Wisewood; James Fowler; Lord Beaverbrook; Sherwood; and Viscount Bennett).[46] Mrs. Sue Millikin donated a trophy that was won by James Fowler Senior High School. This was a good start for schoolgirl hockey and the Association planned to expand this level of competition to a point where all schools were involved.

At this time trouble resulted with the field (Stanley Park) and the Pavilion conditions where league matches were played as both facilities seemed to be in a deplorable condition. A letter was written concerning this matter to the Parks and Recreation Department. It was felt that the field, with all the holes, could result in injury to the athletes and that the mess in the Pavilion was unsightly. After some discussion with the Department, things began to improve. Included in the letter complaining about the conditions of the facility was a request to use the field for the Saturday morning sessions.[47] The Parks Department granted permission to use the facility, at no charge.

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[45] Letter to Mr. A. Murray (Physical Education Department, Calgary Public School Board) from Mrs. Dawn Gibbons (C.L.F.H.A., Secretary), August 12th, 1970.

[46] Lillywhite, P., Alberta First Schoolgirls Field Hockey Tournament, C.L.F.H.A.

[47] Letter to Mr. M. Turner (Minor Sports Program Supervisor) from Mrs. Pam Lillywhite (C.L.F.H.A., President), April 2nd, 1970.

The Calgary ladies expanded their league during 1970 with the acceptance of a university team into the competition. The university team was comprised of players who attended university and were interested in playing field hockey. The league now consisted of five teams: Blue Streaks; Phoenix; Saracens; Roadrunners (mainly junior players); and, the University.

The Calgary ladies were represented in the Calgary Amateur Sports Federation by Mrs. Pam Lillywhite.[48] The Federation was interested in the organization of amateur sport within the City. Associations that belonged would discuss problems that might occur and possible solutions to them as well as methods to promote sport.

From the activities that the C.L.F.H.A. was involved in during 1970, the women had a very good start with the re-organization of the club. It was also beneficial to the athletes for the A.W.F.H.A. did not have to worry about administrating the sport in Calgary. Now, the C.L.F.H.A. would look after the Calgary area so that the A.W.F.H.A. could concern itself strictly with provincial matters.

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[48]Calgary Amateur Sports Federation Newsletter, May 28th, 1970.

CHAPTER V

GROWTH OF WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY IN ALBERTA

Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association

The membership of the N.A.W.F.H.A. in 1971 grew to a total of eighty members.[1] This meant that additional games needed to be scheduled so that everyone would have the opportunity to play at least once a week. League matches were scheduled for Monday and Wednesday evenings at Airway Park.

The following year, the total number of participants increased to one hundred with a large number of the women concentrated between two clubs - Penguins and Speedsters.[2] These clubs found it difficult to field only one team when there were enough players for two. Since the local rules of competition only allowed for two substitutions per team to occur at half time, the Penguins and Speedsters each formed an additional team from their team lists; this expanded the league from four teams to six.[3]

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[1] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Meeting Minutes, April 5th, 1971.

[2] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Newsletter, May, 1972.

[3] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, February 2nd, 1972.

It was noted by the Northern Alberta organization that in 1971 within the aggregate list of individuals, there were a number of beginners. Hence, an attempt was made to provide additional coaching for the new comers by having Mrs. Margaret Asquith conduct skill sessions every Thursday evening at Lansdowne Park.[4] The sessions were continued for a few months and then ceased after attendance began to drop. In the succeeding year, the playing season commenced on a Saturday, April 24th, with a players clinic that was mainly designed for the beginners. As well as the clinic, the women were given an opportunity to put their new skill to a test in a six aside tournament that same weekend.[5]

An umpiring session was held in 1973. But this was not only for the Northern Association since it was co-sponsored by the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation and the A.W.F.H.A., hence anyone who wished could attend. The C.W.F.H.A. assisted in the clinic by providing a highly qualified official, Miss Barbara Schrodt, to instruct.[6]

During this time period, 1971 - 1973, one of the major concerns of the N.A.W.F.H.A. was the establishment of a home for the future. A substitute site to Airway Park was required as the City of Edmonton hinted that there were alternate

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[4]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 5th, 1971.

[5]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 23rd, 1972.

[6]Alderson, R. "Summer in Alberta 1973," Canadian Field Hockey News, (Volume X, Number I), p. 30.

plans for the Park that did not include a marked field for field hockey. Therefore, a Committee of Marilyn Booth, Shirley Haig, Sue Neill and members from the Edmonton Men's Association was formed to inquire at City Hall about obtaining another location for field hockey.[7] The Committee had difficulty in arranging a suitable meeting time for the group and with the City's Parks and Recreation Department. This did not deter them as they were still able to accomplish some groundwork for the next year as well as to locate the plans the Parks and Recreation Department had concerning amateur sport locations. In addition, they were able to locate some fields that could become the future home of field hockey and attempted to have field hockey included in future amateur sport plans developed by the Department, such as the development of a new complex for amateur sports.[8]

In the following year, a letter was received from the City of Edmonton, Parks and Recreation Department, concerning their master plan for playing fields and expansion of the Senior Citizens Recreation Centre at Airway Park. The expansion of the centre would have no effect on field hockey but the playing fields would not be permanent since there were plans for a freeway through the area. As a result, the search for new fields was intensified as they were needed for the next

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[7]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Newsletter, June, 1971.

[8]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 8th, 1971.

season.[9]

With the assistance of the Parks and Recreation Department, the Northern Alberta Association used Confederation Park in 1973 as their location for the city league.[10] In addition to the field, the Department provided portable changing units for the players. The major disadvantage of the location was that it was situated on the extreme south side of the City. This meant that people from the north side and St. Albert had a long distance to travel to games, practises, and clinics, as nearly all events were to be held at this location. In addition, another problem concerning this location was the method of transportation to be used. The use of the buses involved many transfers that were at times inadequate, thus car pools had to be arranged; once car pools were arranged, there were times when heavy traffic hindered arrival times. There was an advantage to the site for individuals travelling in from Calgary; the Park was located only a matter of minutes from the Calgary Trail.

The search for a permanent location was not over as members of the Executive felt that a better site could still be obtained. A Fields Committee was formulated in 1973, to investigate Project Cooperation to obtain grounds and a building based on a community league concept.[11] Project Cooperation consisted

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[9] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, June 26th, 1972.

[10] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Newsletter, March, 1973.

[11] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 23rd, 1973.

of a matching grant with the City of Edmonton that was to be used to obtain a facility for field hockey. It was matching in the sense that if the Club raised a set amount of money, the City would provide a grant for the exact same amount. The Committee was able to locate a few fields that could accommodate field hockey, and a few garages that were being sold that could be converted into a Club House. From this information, a brief was compiled and presented to the Northern Association. That was the only place that the report was presented. It was not proposed to the Parks and Recreation Department for there was no financial backing from the N.A.W.F.H.A. for the project.

An attempt was made to utilize the assistance that was provided by the Parks and Recreation Department in another form - publication and equipment. A letter was written in 1971 to Mr. Pettigrew, Assistant Superintendent of the Parks and Recreation Department, inquiring as to the possibility of aid for the production and distribution of Newsletter and for the purchase of goal nets or lines or chicken wire.[12] The reply received was that the Newsletter could be printed at cost and that the other requests were being considered.[13] The assistance for the Newsletter was never utilized and help to purchase the goal nets was never received from the City as there was no money available.

The goal nets were finally bought by the women in 1973. The Men's

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[12]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, February 25th, 1971.

[13]Letter to N.A.W.F.H.A. from G. N. Strickland, March 8th, 1971.

Association made the backboards for the nets and the expenses of both items were shared equally by both groups.[14] The N.A.W.F.H.A. Newsletters were printed and distributed by using the Faculty of Physical Education facility at the University of Alberta in the Division of Athletics; the University was reimbursed for the cost of the paper and stamps.

Effort by the members was made in the area of promotion. It was realized that in order for field hockey to be stable and experience a growth it would have to be introduced to children who would form the base of the sport. It was decided to organize a schoolgirls tournament similar to the Calgary Schoolgirl Tournament. In order to achieve this goal, preliminary work had to be done in locating the schools that offered field hockey as part of their program. Then, these schools could be asked if they would be interested in a competition as part of their program. It was felt by the Executive that there was insufficient time remaining in 1971 to organize the contest but the groundwork could be completed with the aim of having the competition the following year. Thus, letters were sent on September 24th, 1971, to Hinton High School, Red Deer Junior College, Grande Prairie Junior College, Camrose Lutheran College, and Red Deer High School. In addition to these schools notification was given to the schools in Edmonton and the surrounding district. Replies were received from those schools, which had field hockey in their program, expressing interest in the possibility of participating in a tournament.

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[14] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, February 19th, 1973.

As a result of the interest in the schools, work continued on the arrangement of the Schoolgirls Tournament which was held on May 27th, 1972, with one elementary school team, one junior high school team, and two senior high school teams.[15] A trophy to the winning team was donated by the women's section of C.A.H.P.E.R.[16]

The Association felt that the competition was not successful and decided to determine why. They concluded that the failure was due to: (1) small response; and (2) the teams ranged from elementary to senior high school.[17] After talking with a few teachers, it was discovered that there was an additional problem of what season during the school year should field hockey be in the physical education program. In the Fall, volleyball is a popular sport as the interscholastic competition is active while in the Spring interest is normally in track and field or softball.

Despite this problem and the lack of a successful Schoolgirls Tournament, another attempt was made in 1973 to promote field hockey in the school systems. The school liaison chairman - Miss Cheryl Thackeray - sent a letter to all physical education teachers in Edmonton, St. Albert, and Strathcona County, which explained the organization, the upcoming schedule, a willingness to hold an

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[15]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 23rd, 1971.

[16]Ibid.

[17]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, February 19th, 1973.

in-service training and a willingness to send someone to assist in classes. The letter also stated names of individuals to contact for further information.[18] It was also proposed that a schoolgirl tournament of six-aside be held in September or October.[19] As it was, there was no schoolgirl tournament organized by the Association that year, but a schoolgirls competition was part of the University of Alberta Invitational Field Hockey Tournament.

The women did not restrict themselves to attempting to establish the base of the sport in the schools but considered the possibilities for the game at the community level after Lansdowne Community and Aspen Gardens Community displayed an interest in it in 1972.[20] Contact was made with the Federation of Community Leagues in which discussion was held concerning the eventuality of having field hockey as a community league sport. It was realized by the women, after the meeting that such an undertaking would require a great amount of work by a large number of the members and they felt it might be too much to handle at the time. Therefore, work was not continued in this area.

An outcome of the attempts that were made to have field hockey played in the schools, was that a few school children joined the Association to be able to compete in the City League. This created a problem concerning the membership

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[18] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 19th, 1973.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, February 2nd, 1972.

fee that should be charged. There was no cost for the field but also the children did not receive any of the voting privileges that the seniors had. Hence, a separate fee was established for these players who were classified as Junior Members.

In 1973, the C.L.F.H.A. requested that a fee be established for Junior Members playing in a Junior Division in Alberta. The Northern Association was against the idea because it had so few Juniors.[21] There were Juniors in the Edmonton membership but not enough to form a separate division. Thus, a Committee, composed of a representative from the Northern, Calgary, and Alberta Associations, was established to investigate the fee structure for Juniors in Alberta. The outcome of the examination was that since the Northern Alberta Association lacked sufficient Juniors and because the Alberta Constitution could not be changed until an Annual General Meeting, it was resolved that the Northern organization would be allowed to charge it's Junior Members fees that best suited their situation.[22]

One of the most exciting events during 1972 for the Northern Alberta group was a visit by the New South Wales Touring Team that was arranged by the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association.[23] For the Edmonton organization,

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[21] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, February 25th, 1973.

[22] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Meeting, May 6th, 1973.

[23] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Newsletter, April, 1972.

this was the first international visit it had hosted. Arrangements for the function began when a letter was received in the latter part of the 1971 season inquiring if the N.A.W.F.H.A. would be interested in entertaining the team. The women accepted this invitation for the Executive thought that the event could be advantageous in the promotion of women's field hockey and in furthering the interests of the league players. The beneficial aspects were achieved by having the touring team play two games; one on May 29th, 1972, against the Northern Alberta representative team which New South Wales won four to zero, and one on May 30th, 1972, winning against the Alberta Team[24] by a score of three to zero. Both contests were publicized mainly to promote the game of field hockey.

The international visits continued the following year with the Stranmillis College/Pegasus Club Field Hockey Team from Ireland (August 5th to 13th, 1973); the Australian Touring Team (September 11th to 13th, 1973); and the New Zealand Women's Field Hockey Touring Team (August 14th to 17th, 1973), making an appearance in Edmonton. Results of the matches were as follows:

Irish vs Northern Alberta	3 - 1
Irish vs Northern Alberta	4 - 1
Irish vs Alberta	2 - 1
New Zealand vs Alberta	4 - 0
Australia vs Alberta	2 - 1

Once more the Executive of the Edmonton Association felt that the tours were more than just visits by these individuals but that they were also an opportunity to:

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[24] Ibid.

"a) improve the standard of play; b) improve the standard of officiating; c) possibly to improve the field; and d) promote the game."[25] Consequently, the program for these teams was compiled with these points kept in mind.

These visits would not have achieved any degree of success without the assistance that was received. This aid came from many sources and in a variety of forms - money from the City of Edmonton for a barbecue; contribution of the use of the playing fields at the University of Alberta; donations of posters; and the many hours contributed by individuals on all types of tasks.

During 1971 - 1973, three members of the N.A.W.F.H.A. achieved recognition for their abilities. Mrs. Shirley Haig was named as a member of the "Tournament XI" and as top scorer after the 1971 Canadian National Tournament. The following year, she was named to the Canadian National Team and was again the top scorer of the National competition. Unfortunately for the N.A.W.F.H.A., in 1973 she left for New Zealand. During the few years that she resided in Edmonton, she had a tremendous influence on field hockey in the area. Shirley was an active Executive member of the Edmonton organization, provided assistance in developing skills of the other players in the organization, and led the Alberta Team to win its first two National competitions.

One of the co-founders of the N.A.W.F.H.A., Miss Sue Neill, was named as the Coach of the 1972 and 1973 Alberta Women's Field Hockey Team. She then proceeded to guide the team to National victories in both years. Also,

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[25]Tours Committee Meeting, Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, May 31st, 1973.

she was named as the Canadian Coach, following the 1973 National Championship.

Mrs. Sue Whitney, a very active participant of the Northern Alberta Association was selected to play left wing on the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Touring Team to Plattsburg, New York, in September, 1973.[26] For Sue, it was an honor to represent Canada at a tournament. The Edmonton area members held high regard for the accomplishments of the three participants.

The 1973 season drew to an end with plans made to play field hockey indoors in the Kinsmen Field House. These sessions were first started with a coaching section that was headed by Mrs. Annette Aarbo. But, with time, the attendance began to decrease and that resulted in the cancellation of the remainder of their time in the Field House.[27] The attendance may have dropped due to rental costs, cold weather, and late hours of play.

Field Hockey in Calgary

> It's a great game and it's beginning to catch on in Calgary schools....
>
> We have nine school teams in town now and we hope to get a junior league going this summer.[28]

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[26] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Newsletter, March, 1973.

[27] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, February 19th, 1973.

[28] "Field Hockey is Gaining in Popularity Among Girls," Calgary Albertan, June 3rd, 1971, p. 6.

The C.L.F.H.A. began the 1971 season with a total of five registered teams, but the league did not remain at this size. Expansion of the league began with the formation of a Junior League on June 12th, 1971, on Saturday mornings at Stanley Park.[29] This was organized after a suggestion by Miss Sandy Drever that the Saturday morning training sessions be altered somewhat, to provide some form of organized competition for the girls.[30] A few senior players - Sue Millikin, Betty Lander, Esther Jeffery, Pam Lillywhite, and Sandy Drever - worked with the league in the capacity of coaches and organizers.[31]

A decision was made to organize a schoolgirls competition that would become an annual affair with the "School Girls Field Hockey Trophy" being awarded to the winning team.[32] The first annual tournament had to be postponed twice due to rain but was finally held on October 3rd, 1971.

Field hockey in the schools had a great boost in 1971 when at a Semi-Annual Meeting of all physical education teachers, it was accepted as a sanctioned activity for interschool competition in the senior high schools.[33] The

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[29]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Competition, Newsletter, 1971.

[30]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 31st, 1971.

[31]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, loc. cit.

[32]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 19th, 1971.

[33]Letter to Mrs. Pam Lillywhite (C.L.F.H.A., President) from Pat Brand (Physical Education Consultant, Calgary) June 21st, 1971.

hard work by the C.L.F.H.A. in the area of schoolgirl tournaments and by interested members in the schools had finally paid off as was evident by the following statement: "The cooperation of the members of your Association has advanced the position of Field Hockey immensely in the past three years.[34] As well as allowing field hockey to be part of the interscholastic competition, the sanctioning of the sport strengthened the teachers' ability to expand or limit the extent of competition according to the wishes of the Field Hockey Coaches.[35]

Miss Wendy Carson was elected as the Field Hockey Section Chairman for 1971 to head a Committee that was concerned with field hockey and that worked in cooperation with the Calgary Association in organizing clinics and tournaments.[36]

As a result of the teachers' decision, many more students were introduced to field hockey in the physical education classes. This exposure created a new interest in the girls resulting in a few of the girls becoming members of the Junior Division of the C.L.F.H.A.

There was a problem with the Senior membership; there were regular participants who competed in every game possible, and there were those who played only occasionally. The Association ran a risk that all the occasional athletes could be on one team and as a result, possibly have a high default rate. This could only be prevented by distributing these players among all the teams in the league.

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[34] Ibid.

[35] Ibid.

[36] Ibid.

Also, at times it was found that a club could not field a full team, so, a player pool was established:

> Clubs to exchange lists of girls wishing to play every week and those actually scheduled to play so that a club short of players could request extra players from another club. It was agreed that 'player request' should be handled between club captains.[37]

Competition was still on Wednesday nights for the Seniors, while Juniors had their matches on Saturday mornings; also Monday and Wednesday became alternate practice nights at the University of Calgary. In 1972, this was changed so that a player competed only for his club team, but, if a game was forfeited, the individual could play on the forfeited team.[38]

Later during the 1971 season, it was suggested that Monday evenings always be utilized for practises followed by a game with the school girls. This would benefit the previous week's team that had a bye and those girls who were unable to compete in a match on Wednesday. The long term aim of this would be to develop a second league.[39]

Accordingly, the following year, the Second Division was organized with each club fielding a second team. The result of having a second division was that

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[37]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 28th, 1971.

[38]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 8th, 1972.

[39]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, June 21st, 1971.

there was a growth in membership.[40] The Executive foresaw a problem that could occur with a team being more skilled than another in this division. Thus, it was recommended that well skilled individuals not participate in the Second Division, but, if they must then they should not play to their full capacity.[41]

That same year, work was started on furthering the interest in women's field hockey at the community league level after Triwood, Briarhill, Glamorgan, South Richmond, and Braeside Communities displayed a willingness to establish a team in their areas for the Junior League competitions.[42] But, the coaching of these teams was performed at the community grounds. As a result of the interest displayed by these communities, Mrs. Margaret Pollard, the C.L.F.H.A. Community Coordinator, sent letters to a total of eighty-four communities to determine the amount of enthusiasm in these areas. Then, she organized a meeting of community hockey planners to discuss fees and to draw up plans for competition.[43] By midsummer there were three communities that were active in the Saturday morning contests - Lakeview, Glamorgan and Willow Park.[44] Discussion was

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[40]President's Report, C.L.F.H.A., 1972.

[41]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, June 6th, 1972.

[42]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 24th, 1972.

[43]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, June 6th, 1972.

[44]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 8th, 1972.

still being held concerning the charging of fees to these girls as it was undecided what amount the girls should pay.

The Calgary Ladies hadto pay a rental charge to the City of Calgary, Parks and Recreation Department for the use of the fields. There was no charge for the Juniors for the Parks Department considered this as community league usage. This was unlike the situation in Edmonton where there was no charge for the use of the facility. As a result of the fee, it was recommended that the University of Calgary fields be utilized as much as possible for weekend games and it was moved at an Executive Meeting that Stanley Park be used for Monday, Wednesday evenings (Seniors) and Saturday mornings (Juniors) and that the Pavilion be rented to store equipment.[45]

As for fees for the community girls, it was realized that there was no major expense since fields were free, but there were costs for publication of Newsletters and the running of tournaments. Finally, the ladies suggested that instead of charging Association Fees for 1972, the communities be contacted to determine if they were interested in participating in a tournament. The entry fee would be determined by the number of entries.[46] Such a tournament was held on September 16th, 1972, with a total of three community leagues involved.[47]

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[45]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 10th, 1972.

[46]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 8th, 1972.

[47]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, September 19th, 1972.

Lakeview and Glamorgan Community Leagues were co-winners and Willow Park took the remaining position. A tournament eleven was selected to compete against Henry Wise Wood School which was the winner of the School girl tournament. Henry Wise Wood was once more victorious as they defeated the tournament eleven by a score of one to zero.

The community league continued to grow with a total of twelve teams active in the competition in 1973.[48] Since there was a large number of teams involved, a Second Division was created by dividing the teams.[49] The community league tournament continued as an annual event.

The interest that was evident at the community league and schoolgirl level resulted in the two groups vieing for the right to represent Calgary at competitions. This was most evident in 1973 when the Community Teams voiced objection to not receiving an invitation to the B.C. Sports Jamboree when the Schoolgirl's Teams had received one . It was resolved that all invitations extended from the A.W.F. H.A. must be channelled through the Calgary Association so that Junior Trials could occur between the community league and schoolgirls participants to select a representative team.[50]

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[48]Alexander, C., "President's Report," C.L.F.H.A., 1973.

[49]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, November 7th, 1973.

[50]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 16th, 1973.

The Calgary Ladies encountered problems with the Junior Section of the membership that were different from those of the Edmonton organization. For instance, the school teams that were involved in one of the Junior Divisions were operating as a separate entity from the Association, while the women felt every effort should be made to have both the C.L.F.H.A. and the schools work together. However, the organization found it difficult to accomplish this within the restrictions set by the School Board so they concentrated more attention on the community league.[51]

Expansion occurred in the Senior Section as well as in the Junior Level. In 1973, the C.L.F.H.A. increased the number of teams participating to a total of six by accepting a club team from the Calgary Canadian Irish Athletic Club. In the previous year, there was a problem with the University Team in that it had to withdraw from City competition in September for the remainder of the season.[52] The team had to withdraw because the season was too long and it was conflicting with the preparation of the University Team for the Collegiate matches.

The league was still located in Stanley Park, but since the women would be hosting the 1971 Canadian National Field Hockey Tournament, the Association had to hold their contests at Foothills Pitch for the month of August and part of September.[53] The reason for the switch was to prepare the pitches at Stanley Park

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[51] Letter to Miss Sue Neill (A.W.F.H.A., President) from Carol Alexander (C.L.F.H.A., President), March 12th, 1973.

[52] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, September 19th, 1972.

[53] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Competition, Newsletter, 1971.

for the National Competitions. Both the Men's and Women's National contests were being hosted by the Calgary Associations a week apart placing quite a strain on both Calgary Associations. The result of this occurrence was that the two organizations resolved to have better communication between the Executive bodies.

The Stanley Park site was being utilized a considerable amount as there were other organizations that were housed there and that had requests concerning the facility that were of importance to their sport. The Parks Department found it difficult to maintain constant communications with these leagues as individual groups. Therefore, they suggested that an association be formed of the Stanley Park organizations which would then allow the City to deal with one person for all sports. It would be named the Stanley Park Athletic Association with the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, the Calgary Men's Hockey Association, the Lawn Bowling League and the Table Tennis League as members.[55] At that time it was put forth as a suggestion and a meeting was organized with these clubs and the City Recreation Department. From this meeting the feeling was that there was no need for another organization to be formed for it would have no real purpose to the involved sports.[56]

The City of Calgary, Parks and Recreation Department and the C.L.F.H.A. did not agree at times, on certain matters. In 1972, the C.L.F.H.A. were informed

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[55]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 28th, 1971.

[56]Interview with Mrs. Helen Cusworth, March 16th, 1975.

of a price increase in the rental charge for the facility and also that football would be taking advantage of the facility for their competitions. This disturbed the Calgary ladies and a letter was quickly written to Mr. H. Boothman expressing their opinions on these decisions:

> It is particularly unfortunate that this should have occurred at a time when plans were well advanced to start a Junior League into two divisions. We will not now be able to provide as much in the way of equipment and services as we would wish for the Junior League and we may well have trouble attracting enough new members to make the new Second Division financially viable.
>
> We were, if anything, even more disturbed to learn that football will be played on the field hockey pitches at Stanley Park this Fall. Field hockey is now being played there every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings and every Saturday morning. In addition, there are end of season play-off games, a schoolgirls tournament, inter-city games with Edmonton and probably the university tournament to be accommodated on various Saturday afternoons and Sundays. As our National Tournament will not be held until Thanksgiving this year, facilities will be needed for Alberta team practises until then.[57]

If football was to be allowed to hold its contests at the Park, then the field would be marked by torn grass and holes, leaving an uneven surface which was dangerous for the game of field hockey. Facial injuries could occur very easily because the ball could rebound upwards unexpectedly at any time as a result of the uneven playing surface.

The rental cost increase still occurred despite the ladies fight; no

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[57] Letter to Mr. Harry Boothman (Superintendent, Parks and Recreation, Calgary) from Miss Tana Clark (C.L.F.H.A., President), May 17th, 1972.

organized football was played at the Park.

The C.L.F.H.A. was asked by the Federation of Calgary Community Sports, to send a representative to a meeting to be held with the City of Calgary in connection with additional facilities for minor sports on January 25th, 1972.[58] To the women, this meeting was an opportunity to observe other sports organizations as well as to see what plans were being formulated. There were no further communications concerning the results of the meeting. Then it was announced in 1973 that the Federation was to form a Sports Council comprised of Community Sports Directors and Representatives from each sports group.[59] This was a council the women felt was essential to be involved with for if they wished their sport to grow at this level, there must be communication with all involved. Hence, the Association decided to write a letter expressing its desire to have a member on the Sports Council, but no reply was received on the matter by the end of 1973.

At the April 28th, 1971, Executive Meeting, the women expressed an opinion that publicity, so far, was rather poor. It was felt that publicity was most essential in that year since the Association would be hosting the 1971 Canadian National Women's Field Hockey Tournament. The criticism influenced the women to divide the job of publicity into three parts - newspaper, radio,

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[58]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, January 19th, 1972.

[59]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 19th, 1973.

and publicity for the schools - and dispersed the areas of responsibility among three Executive members.

The sport received a major boost, that same year, in combating the publicity problem when the Calgary Association accepted an invitation to participate in Flare Square at the Calgary Stampede. The theme was to be Youth and Amateur Sport with each organization being provided a booth and demonstration space.[60] This display provided an opportunity to expose the sport to many people who would be milling around the fair grounds. The booth was filled with pictures and equipment related to field hockey and utilized by the players. The demonstration space was to have a modified game with emphasis on the skills required for the sport. This was then followed by having the crowd participate in the skills, and then the demonstration finished with a short game.[61]

The organization was involved with clinics of all types for different groups of individuals for the time period of 1971-1973. One such clinic was an umpiring clinic organized for June 2nd, 1971. The Executive had noted that prior to this time, teams were not supplying officials for the matches because there was a lack of knowledgeable umpires among the teams. So, the Association established a penalty system consisting of a loss of two points for the lack of three or four

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[60]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 31st, 1973.

[61]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 19th, 1971.

umpires, or a loss of one point for not having one or two umpires.[62] It was felt that this was not fair to the teams that had only one or two umpires in their group, hence, the C.L.F.H.A. sponsored the clinic to assist teams in instructing individuals in umpiring. A second purpose of the clinic was to provide local rating to those eligible and interested in obtaining one. Every year after this, an umpiring clinic was held to rate new individuals and to inform previously rated umpires of any new rule changes.

Since field hockey was to be initiated into the school system, a teach-in was organized for May 4th, and 5th, 1971, at Stanley Park. Yvonne Hawke, Sue Millikin, and Adri Govers provided the instruction concentrating mainly on providing a brief introduction to the sport for teachers.[63]

In the succeeding year, the C.W.F.H.A. hired Jean McHeath, former All-England Coach, to travel across Canada and conduct clinics for coaches and athletes in various cities. One of her stops was Calgary where she held a session on July 25th, 1972, to interested Albertans. The Calgary Association was asked to cover the cost of the clinic as well as a stopover fee and honorarium for Miss McHeath. The clinic was co-sponsored by the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation who printed and distributed the application forms. Additional

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[62]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 28th, 1971.

[63]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, March 31st, 1971.

financial assistance was received from the City of Calgary for the event.[64]

In 1973, the Association had the honor of hosting another coaching clinic on July 6th to 10th with Biddy Bergum, member of the All-England Team, instructing. This clinic was sponsored by the O'Keefe Sports Foundation, which covered the majority of the expenses in conjunction with the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association.[65]

One of the most important tournaments that was to have some influence on women's field hockey in Calgary as well as throughout Alberta was the hosting of the 1971 Canadian National Women's Field Hockey Tournament on September 18th, to 20th.[66] Albertans had an opportunity to observe some of the better skilled field hockey players in Canada at the competition and to see the Alberta Team win the competition for the first time. Unfortunately those members who were on the Canadian Touring Team to the International Tournament in New Zealand, did not participate in the National Tournament as they were returning from their tour at that time. The Calgary ladies had one person in particular to be proud of on the touring team. Miss Sandy Drever had been selected to the Touring Team as the first native Calgarian to be on the Canadian Team.

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[64]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 8th, 1972.

[65]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, July 4th, 1973.

[66]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 28th, 1971.

To assist with the expenses that would be incurred with the production of the National Tournament, the Federal Government, through Sport Canada, provided a grant. There was also assistance for the Regional Match between Alberta and Manitoba that was held the day before the Nationals.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-one was the first year that an Albertan was elected onto the C.W.F.H.A. Executive. Mrs. Eunice Barron, a member of the Calgary Association who was Chairman of the 1971 National Tournament, filled the Treasurer's position.[67]

A second Calgarian, Mrs. Pam Lillywhite, was appointed in 1972 as National Fund Raising Co-ordinator.[68] The position was mainly concerned with raising of the 1979 Fund. At the New Zealand International Tournament, Canada for the first time, was chosen as the site of the 1979 International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations Conference and Tournament. In order to cover the expenses for 1979, the Canadian Association needed to raise a set amount of money. Hence, the National Executive required an individual that worked on insuring that a portion of the set amount would be raised each year up to and including 1979, by which time the full amount would be collected.

Two major events occurred in 1972 that had an effect on the C.L.F.H.A.

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[67]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, November 28th, 1971.

[68]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, September 19th, 1972.

First, the Association became incorporated under the Alberta Societies Act.[69] The advantage of being incorporated was that the members of the Executive were then protected from lawsuits against the Club. Second, the Calgary Ladies were hostesses to the New South Wales Women's Touring Field Hockey Team.[70] The last visiting team to the Calgary area was in 1969 when the Jamaican Team were the guests. The visit by New South Wales was an excellent opportunity to maintain the interest in the members that was created after the National Tournament. New South Wales defeated the Alberta team three to two.

At first it seemed as though no financial aid for entertaining the visiting team would be received and as a result a levy of ten dollars per city league team was imposed and arrangements were made to have inexpensive activities for the touring team.[71] But, after several inquiries were made to the Board of Commissioners of the City of Calgary, the Association received sixty dollars to be utilized toward the dinner honoring the guests.

The next year, the City was visited by the Stranmillis College/Pegasus Club Field Hockey Team from Ireland (August 13th to 21st) and the Australian Touring Team (September 13th to 15th). Results of the matches were as follows:

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[69] Letter to Miss Eva Welychka, from Registrar of Companies, January 30th, 1973.

[70] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 20th, 1972.

[71] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, May 10th, 1972.

Irish vs Under 23's		2 - 3
Irish vs Calgary Ladies		6 - 0
Irish vs Alberta		1 - 3
Australia vs Alberta		3 - 0

Once more the Club teams payed a levy to alleviate the expenses incurred but the total amount was fifteen dollars for hosting both teams.[72] No other type of financial aid was received, yet, this did not hinder the ladies from being excellent hostesses to their guests.

The Calgary Ladies decided that costs could be cut in a few areas of operation, such as the amount of money spent and the time consumed on having materials (especially newsletters) copied. At that time, materials were sent to Edmonton to be reproduced and then returned to Calgary for distribution. After making inquiries and requests, the organization was able to have the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation provide eighty dollars of the Administrative Budget as a grant to the A.W.F.H.A.. The money was used to purchase a duplicating machine which became the property of the Alberta Association. The duplicator was placed on a permanent loan to the Calgary Association.[73]

The 1973 season drew to an end with the C.L.F.H.A. achieving a great deal and having started work on plans for the 1974 season.

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[72]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, July 18th, 1973.

[73]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, April 19th, 1973.

The Provincial Body

In 1965, the A.W.F.H.A. had been organized as the provincial body for women's field hockey so that various benefits could be received from the Canadian Association as well as financial aid from the two levels of government (Federal and Provincial). At that time, the Alberta organization was entirely composed of Calgarians as the sport was not organized in Edmonton. Then in 1970 the Edmonton Women's Field Hockey Club was re-established. This meant that the provincial body had to extend its area of interest and should have representation from Edmonton on the executive body.

On January 8th, 1971, the First Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association was held. At this meeting, it was decided that the A.W.F.H.A.'s major responsibility was the liaison with the National body and between the two local bodies. The Executive elected at the meeting had representation from both the northern and southern associations.

One of the major events of 1971 that the Alberta organization assisted in was the hosting, for the first time, of the Canadian National Women's Field Hockey Tournament in Calgary.[74] For the competition, the Alberta team would again have to compete in a Regional Tournament prior to the Nationals to elect a Prairie representative team. A question was raised by the C.L.F.H.A. as to whether:

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[74]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, May 12th, 1971.

> Alberta can enter a team in the Nationals without entering Regional competition (being the hosting Province)? The thinking here is that any province or team is eligible to enter the nationals and, if this is so, could Alberta enter its team and let Saskatchewan and Winnipeg have a Regional and send the winners to the Nationals? This is mainly brought on by a sincere feeling that Saskatchewan or Manitoba would greatly benefit by national competition and if Alberta could gracefully withdraw from the Regionals, without risking losing an entry into the Nationals, this would give one of them a better chance of making the National. This is not to say that Alberta is so smug and confident of winning a Regional that we need not enter and compete. On the other hand, if it could be that Alberta is beaten in a Regional and still has the right to enter a team in the Nationals, why bother going through the Regional and risking knocking out Saskatchewan or Manitoba? It stems down to the Rules or the Structure of the National Tournament and whether or not any team has a right to enter the National Tournament or must all entries in the Nationals be the winner of a Regional.[75]

This point was raised at the national level and a discussion was held on the matter. While thought was being given to allowing Alberta to enter as a Provincial Team, the Saskatchewan Provincial Team withdrew leaving Alberta and Manitoba to compete in a Prairie Regional Competition. When this announcement was made, many members of both the N.A.W.F.H.A. and C.L.F.H.A. felt that to play the Regional Match between only two provinces would be a waste of time and money, and that both teams should enter the Nationals. The N.A.W.F.H.A., ". . . recommended that for this year there be only a National Tournament with the money allotted for the Regionals going to Manitoba to finance their team to the

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[75] Letter to Sue Neill (A.W.F.H.A., President) from Eva Welychka (C.L.F.H.A., Secretary), April 29th, 1971.

Nationals.[76] The recommendation was forwarded to the Alberta Association. The final outcome of all the discussions that were held was that Alberta and Manitoba had to play a game as a Regional Match in order for Manitoba to enter the Nationals. This game was played the day before the National competition.

The work that the various members put forth to have the Alberta team entered as a contender in the Nationals was rewarded in 1971. The Provincial Team not only competed in the Tournament, but also completed the round robin with a record of five wins and no losses. This ended British Columbia's domination of the competition. As well as the Alberta team performing well in the games, there were also several Alberta team members selected to the Tournament XI Team. (Appendix H)

The Alberta Team was able to repeat its achievement in the 1972 Canadian National Tournament in Montreal both in winning the tournament and having individuals selected to the Canadian National Team.[77] (Appendix H) Also, the Alberta representatives had a thirty minute game against the United States National Team. Then in 1973, the National Tournament, St. John, New Brunswick, became a Championship resulting in a winner being officially declared. Prior to this, no winner was officially declared. The Albertans were again victorious but as co-winners. The final match was played between British

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[76] Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, May 12th, 1971.

[77] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Winter Newsletter, 1972.

Columbia and Alberta; after regulation time had ended, the score was tied at two goals apiece. Tie-breaking procedures were utilized, but, the tie could still not be broken. After a meeting of officials, it was decided that both teams be declared Co-champions.

In conjunction with the 1971 Canadian National Tournament, the first National Selectors Workshop was held under the supervision of Mrs. Barbara Wilson (Chairman of National Selection Committee) and Mrs. Margaret McLean.[78] The purpose of such a workshop was to instruct individuals in how to select athletes for a representative team. A total of five Albertans registered in this workshop.

The A.W.F.H.A. and the Calgary ladies would not have been able to host the Canadian National Tournament in 1971 if it had not been for the financial assistance received from the National organization and the Provincial Government.[79] The C.W.F.H.A. covered the major portion of the expenses by paying the travelling costs of teams (thirteen athletes, coach, manager) from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia (no support to hosting representatives) plus seven officials (three from British Columbia, two from Ontario, one from New Brunswick, and one from Prince Edward Island).[80] The Alberta Department of

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[78]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, President's Report, February 6th, 1972.

[79]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 15th, 1971.

[80]Letter, Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, from Eric Donegani, (Field Hockey Executive Director), August 12th, 1971

Culture, Youth, and Recreation provided money for the training camp held for the Provincial Team in Edmonton at Lister Hall Field and for the banquet at the tournament.

In 1971, the A.W.F.H.A. Executive realized there was a great deal of work that had to be done throughout the Province, such as having nationally rated umpires, qualifying coaches in all regions of the Province, establishing a Provincial Tournament, and introducing the sport into other regions of Alberta. It was also recognized that all of this could not be achieved in one year and without some plan of attack on what aspect of the game to emphasize each year. Hence, a Five Year Plan Committee was established with Helen Cusworth, Pam Lillywhite, Marilyn Booth, Eva Welychka and Sue Neill.[81] In the succeeding year, the Five Year Plan was accepted in principle early in the year and eventually implemented during the actual playing season. (Appendix I)

An Executive member, Kathy Broderick, received an Opportunities for Youth grant in 1971 to run field hockey clinics throughout the Province, but was unable to take advantage of it because of the lack of staff as a result of being too late.[82]

The A.W.F.H.A. had become a member of Sport Alberta in 1970 and renewed its membership in 1971 and 1972. During those years, Sport Alberta

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[81] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, June 26th, 1971.

[82] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, August 29th, 1971.

members were organizing themselves and attempting to determine what its objectives were to be. In 1972 Sport Alberta polled its member associations to determine what it could do for the various clubs and what the clubs were expecting to do for Sport Alberta.[83] Results of the polling were unknown as they were not published. In the succeeding year, Sport Alberta occupied the Percy Page Sport Administrative Center in St. Albert. Within this building, the A.W.F.H.A. received office space and a desk.[84] In addition to this, the Association had access to meeting rooms and some duplicating facilities.[85] That same year, Sport Alberta purchased walk on uniforms for the 1973 Summer Games teams which included women's field hockey.

Each year, the Alberta Association did less work in the organization of local competitions and more in administration of provincial affairs. This was most evident during the year 1972.

During 1972, the provincial body began making plans for incorporation. Most of the work was spent on changes required in the Constitution before the Association could be incorporated. It was also the first time the provincial associations were represented at a C.W.F.H.A. Annual General Meeting. Representation of the provincial associations to the meeting was accomplished by

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[83]Letter to the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association from Sport Alberta, August 29th, 1972.

[84]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Minutes, September 2nd, 1973.

[85]Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Newsletter, Fall.

having the Fitness and Amateur Sport Directorate Finance the expenses, through the C.W.F.H.A., for one representative from each provincial association.[86]

That same year, preparations were being made for the second Canada Summer Games. Field hockey in the Games, was restricted to competitors twenty-three years of age and under who had not competed internationally prior to the Games. Miss Wendy Carson was named as Coach of the Alberta Summer Games Team while Miss Sandy Drever was the Manager/Assistant Coach.[87]

The A.W.F.H.A. had become more involved with the administration of the field hockey program in the province. It was working on furthering all aspects of the game (player development, coaching clinics, umpiring clinics).

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[86] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, President's Report, 1966.

[87] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Winter Newsletter, 1972.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY

In 1957, women in Calgary began to play field hockey in a mixed league while women in the Edmonton area were involved in a similar league prior to 1962. Then in 1962, the female members in both areas separated from the men to form their own clubs. These were known as the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club (C.L.F.H.C.) and the Edmonton Ladies Field Hockey Club (E.L.F.H.C.). Both organizations were established due to the increased membership but the Calgary organization was also formed to obtain government grants.

The two clubs, during the first year of existence, discussed the possibility of forming a provincial association. Talk on this matter was held due to the fact that the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association was also formed in 1962. This body - the C.W.F.H.A. - became the representative body for Canada at International Conferences and the administrative body for the game within Canada. Accordingly, being the administrative body, it provided grants for clinics and established policy that influenced all individuals involved with the sport. Therefore, if the Calgary ladies and the Edmonton ladies wished to obtain grants and to have, in the future, some members attend international events, a provincial body had to be established that would be affiliated with the

C.W.F.H.A.

The E.L.F.H.C. was only in existence for one year before being disseminated due to lack of sufficient membership. Pick-up games were enjoyed by the few that maintained an interest in the sport.

The C.L.F.H.C. had a longer life in that they did not disband till 1964. As was in the case with the Edmonton Club, this was due to a decrease in membership. But, there were a number of ladies that were still attracted to the game. These women joined the men's teams so that they could continue their competition.

A letter was written to the Promotions Chairman of the C.W.F.H.A. enquiring as to possible ways of enhancing the field hockey situation in the Province. Miss Christine Grant felt the best method was to publicize the sport and that this could be achieved by having a set of exhibition games between a British Columbia team and teams from Calgary and Edmonton. Such an event occurred on May 16th and 17th, 1964, in Calgary, but, Edmonton did not participate as the members were unable to organize a team.

The effect was positive as the ladies in Calgary regrouped the following year as the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association (A.W.F.H.A.). As was stated previously, the provincial organization was formed to gain benefits that were granted to provincial associations such as financial assistance from the C.W.F.H.A. and Provincial Governments, entry to the National Tournament that was sponsored by the Canadian body, and affiliation with the National organization. As a result of this, the first Alberta Team was selected that very

same year to compete in the Western Sectional Tournament. From this, three teammates were selected to the Western Team that participated in the Canadian Nationals.

After the 1966 Canadian National competition, a touring team was selected to enter the International Tournament in Germany. Mrs. Sue Millikin was named to this team and became the first Albertan to be on the team breaking British Columbia's domination of the Western representatives.

The Alberta Association did not direct its attention solely to the Alberta Team, but were very concerned with the local scene and worked on improving it so that all members benefited. In 1965, the ladies' and men's clubs combined forces to teach the game to youngsters. Rosemary Fettes, Alex Hoos, Amby Gregg, and helpers from both associations were involved.

The Calgary women held their first clinic in 1966. The clinic was on umpiring on November 4th, 5th, and 6th at the University of Calgary with Mrs. Margaret McLean and Miss Florence Strachan instructing. At the time, it was felt that the immediate area needing improvement was umpiring since there were very few qualified officials among the teams.

During 1966, the C.W.F.H.A. passed motions concerning eligibility for athletes to the National Tournament and the time of year that the competition was to be held. The Canadian body realized that originally there were not very many Canadians involved in the game, but with time this involvement had grown. Thus, it was felt that an opportunity should be made to involve Canadians in the Nationals. The ruling that was passed, in essence stated that to be eligible as a

participant in the Canadian National Tournament, the individual must be a Canadian citizen or have resided in Canada for one year. This did not harm the field hockey situation in Alberta for the "Old-Country" immigrants could still play, but it encouraged more Albertans to become involved with the game.

As well as this, it was decided to change the time of the Nationals from Spring to Fall. The change was a result of the fact that the only area in Canada that was prepared to play field hockey in the Spring was British Columbia since the remaining areas of Canada were covered by snow during the Winter. Passing of this item benefited Albertans tremendously because they no longer had to train indoors but could train during the Summer for the event.

Clinics continued in 1967. Barbara Schrodt and Gwen Brockman (National Coach) conducted an umpiring and coaching clinic for advanced players on May 19th and 20th, then returned on May 30th and 31st to instruct a coaching clinic for beginners. In conjunction with the first clinic and with the Calgary Centennial Sports Festival, a tournament was held with teams participating from Manitoba, British Columbia and Calgary.

That same year, contact was established with the Department of Youth concerning the method of obtaining financial aid for various functions. Also, the Alberta organization was invited to attend the Provincial Sports Governing Body Meeting on September 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1967. The meeting was held to determine the problems and successes that sports were having in the Province.

The University of Calgary became involved with the game during the same year by offering a field hockey course and by organizing a team. Then

later, the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association sanctioned the game as a Tournament Sport for women with the competition beginning in 1968. The University of Alberta also offered a course in the sport in 1967, but did not organize a team till 1968 and entered the W.C.I.A.A. in 1969.

Junior programs received a boost in 1968 when the A.W.F.H.A. and the City of Calgary, Parks and Recreation Department co-sponsored a summer recreation course in field hockey during the months of July and August. After the course was completed, the students were asked if they would like to continue in the activity, and if so, they were then encouraged to join the Junior Program. This resulted in an increase in membership.

That same year, Calgary hosted its first international visit of Queen's University, Belfast, Ireland, on September 6th to the 9th, inclusive. This was a special event for the members as it allowed the high ability level people to compete with someone that was equal in ability or higher. Also, it provided the remaining members with an opportunity to observe an excellent match and to learn various skills from the Irish.

With the interest in the sport being felt at various levels, the women decided it was time to introduce the School Boards to the sport so that it could become part of the physical education program. A clinic was co-sponsored by the Calgary School Board, Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, and the A.W.F.H.A. during a teacher's convention, February 21st, 1969. The Canadian Association provided Margaret McLean and Florence Strachan Peterson as instructors. An umpiring clinic was held at the same time.

As well as exposing the sport to the school teachers, the women were provided with the opportunity to introduce the game to the general public. The A.W.F.H.A. had a booth in the Calgary Stampede's "Salute to Youth" that was manned by members and filled with equipment and pictures of field hockey. In addition to this, modified games were played in a confined space to provide the public with an idea of how the game was played and what the skills were.

That Summer the women hosted another visiting team, this time from Jamaica. Again the membership enjoyed the opportunity to view a team from outside of Canada.

The 1969 Alberta Summer Games Team was the first Provincial Team that was truly representative in that Miss Sue Neill from Edmonton was selected to it. Previous Alberta teams were composed of individuals from Calgary.

Sue Neill was a member of the E.L.F.H.C. which had re-established itself that year but with no formalized organization. The intent that year was to determine if there was a sufficient number of women interested in formally forming the club the following year and to provide instruction. The University of Alberta played a major role in the matter by offering a course in field hockey and organizing a University Team. The effect of the University was that interest was created among the students who in turn influenced other individuals. This fascination for the sport continued into the Winter; consequently, the Kinsmen Field House was utilized for indoor hockey on a sharing basis with the men. The sessions in the Field House were concluded with a Mixed Indoor Tournament on February 2nd to 5th, 1970.

The display of enthusiasm during 1969 resulted in the E.L.F.H.C. formally organizing themselves with a full executive and with a few members on the Alberta Executive the following year.

Later that year, March 2nd, an Annual General Meeting was held by the E.L.F.H.C. It was felt by the members present that they should not restrict themselves to Edmonton as there were probabilities of having members from outside of Edmonton. Owing to this speculation, the meeting passed a motion which changed the name of the club to the Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association (N.A.W.F.H.A.).

During the same year, the C.L.F.H.A. was re-organized on January 15th. The re-establishment of the club was a result of the Edmonton women forming their club once more; the A.W.F.H.A. could no longer be concerned solely with field hockey in Calgary. Therefore, the Calgary women needed to form a body that administered the sport in their area. Their first major project was to sponsor the first Schoolgirl's Field Hockey Tournament which was on September 26th, and grew to be an annual event. The women also expanded their league by allowing the University to enter a team. The C.L.F.H.A., in addition, had a representative in the Calgary Amateur Sports Federation.

A strong controversy arose concerning the method of determining representation to the National Tournament. The C.W.F.H.A. decided not to have a representative team from each province, but to have representation according to a geographical and player ratio basis. This meant that British Columbia had two teams; the Prairies (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba) had one team; Ontario

and Quebec combined had two teams; and the Maritimes had one team. Alberta was very upset with this and displayed their objections to the Canadian organization whenever possible. But, this was to no avail for the 1970 National Tournament structure remained as was stated. Hence, a Regional Tournament between Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba was held on August 1st, 1970, at the University of Calgary.

Strong oppositions were continued in 1971 mainly because Calgary was selected as the site of the 1971 National Competition. It was felt by Alberta, that since it was hosting the event, it should be allowed to enter a representative team. While thought was being given to the matter, Saskatchewan withdrew its team leaving only Alberta and Manitoba in the Regionals. It was agreed that it would be a waste of time to hold a competition between two teams so Alberta was allowed to have a team in the Canadian event. Manitoba would be allowed an entry as well but only after playing Alberta in a Regional Match.

The Canadian National Tournament was hosted by Calgary on September 18th to 20th, 1971, inclusive. The struggle that was put forth by various Alberta members was rewarded at the competition by the Alberta team completing the event with an undefeated record and then placing six team members on the Tournament XI Team. The representative team managed to repeat its performance for two additional years (1972, 1973).

At a Semi-Annual Meeting of the Calgary Public School Teachers on June 16th, 1971, field hockey was accepted as a sanctioned activity for interschool competition in the senior high schools. For the women who had

worked hard on having the sport in the schools, this was a just reward. The C.L.F.H.A. would work in cooperation with the Calgary School Board in the area of schoolgirl tournaments and any possible clinics that may occur.

The A.W.F.H.A. held its first Annual General Meeting on January 8th, 1971, when it was officially decided that the purpose of the body would be to act as liaison between the two local clubs and the Canadian organization. During this year, a Committee worked on forming a Five Year Plan that was approved in principle the next year. The plan was to improve the field hockey organization and participation in the province.

Nineteen hundred and seventy-two was the year in which the second Annual Canada Summer Games were held. Once more field hockey was an activity for the women, but there were some restrictions placed on the eligibility of the athletes. The competition was open to athletes twenty-three years of age and under and to those who had not been on a touring team. Wendy Carson and Sandy Drever were the coaches of Alberta's first Junior Team.

Both the Calgary club and the Edmonton club were hosts to the New South Wales Touring Team during the latter part of May, 1972. For Edmonton, though, this was their first international visit. Therefore, this was used in a manner to benefit the members and publicize the sport.

The C.L.F.H.A. expanded their league in 1972 by forming a Second Division and allowing community league teams and school teams to compete in a Junior League. The First Annual Community League Tournament was held with three teams participating. The following year this grew to twelve teams. This

same year the organization became incorporated. Clinics were again held with Jean McHeath, former All-England National Coach, providing the instruction.

In 1973, the A.W.F.H.A. realized the benefits of belonging to Sport Alberta. Sport Alberta occupied the Percy Page Sport Center in St. Albert which was a location that amateur sport associations could use to their advantage in assisting them in their administrative work. Therefore, the field hockey association was given some office space and a desk as well as access to meeting rooms and duplicating facilities. The first Annual Provincial Tournament was formally organized and held in Calgary on September 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1973.

Again the local clubs were hosts to visiting teams from Stranmillis College/Pegasus Club, Ireland, and the Australian Touring Team in 1973. Edmonton was also visited by the New Zealand Touring Team.

The work of the field hockey associations in Alberta was greatly aided by the two types of assistance received. One was financial help from different levels of government which was used toward expenses occurred when entertaining guests, sponsoring clinics, tournaments, and operating the provincial team. The other type of aid was obtained from the Parks and Recreation Department who provided and maintained the playing surfaces in the respective cities.

The sport had a small and rather bleak start back in 1962, but it did not seem to shake the determination of the few women who worked hard toward achieving a league in the sport. Through the unrelentless work of the original members and the increased enthusiasm of new members, the sport grew with success. The success is more noticeable in Calgary than in Edmonton as is evident

by the fact that Calgary has a Junior Division, sponsors a Schoolgirl Tournament as well as a Community League Tournament and has two divisions in the Senior League.

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_____. to Pam Lillywhite (C.L.F.H.C., President), September 8th, 1971.

_____. to Sylvia Shaw, April 7th, 1970.

_____. to Tana Clark (C.L.F.H.C., President), June 15th, 1972.

Ogden, A., (N.A.F.H.A., Secretary) to B. Newsome (Red Deer High School), September 24th, 1971.

_____. to B. Wallace (Hinton High School), September 24th, 1971.

_____. to B. S. Spear (C.L.F.H.C., Secretary), September 24th, 1971.

_____. to D. Jacobs (Grande Prairie Regional College), September 24th, 1971.

_____. to D. Lunde (Camrose Lutheran College), September 24th, 1971.

Penn, R., to M. Porter (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), March 24th, 1966.

Pool, J., (University of Calgary, Field Hockey Coach), to Tana Clark (C.L.F.H.A., President), September 29th, 1972.

Rerrie, M. J., (C.W.F.H.A., Finance Chairman) to All Association, May 27th, 1968.

_____. to Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), August 23rd, 1968.

Rushton, S., (Chairman Western Sectional Committee) to Adri Govers, August 25th, 1964.

_____. to Adri Govers, February 25th, 1965.

Schmidt, H., (Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation) to K. Broderick (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary/Treasurer), November 3rd, 1972.

Schrodt, B., to C. McBeth (C.L.F.H.C., Chairman), April 25th, 1964.

_____. to Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Umpiring Chairman), February 13th, 1973.

Shaw, S., (A.W.F.H.A., Promotion Chairman) to Barbara Schrodt (C.W.F.H.A., Rules and Umpiring Chairman), February 23rd, 1967.

_____. to Charlotte Warren, February 23rd, 1967.

_____. to Charlotte Warren, May 22nd, 1967.

Smith, E. H., (Supervisor of Athletics, Department of Youth), to Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), August 24th, 1967.

_____. to Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), February 14th, 1968.

_____. to Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), February 23rd, 1968.

Spear, B., (C.L.F.H.A., Secretary) to Marilyn Booth (N.A.W.F.H.A., President), August 31st, 1971.

_____. to Mary Ann Wasylynchuk, (N.A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), August 25th, 1971.

Stephens, S., (C.L.F.H.A., Treasurer) to K. Broderick (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary/Treasurer), August 16th, 1972.

Takahashi, J. T., (Chairman, Raffle Committee, Sport Alberta) to K. Broderick (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary/Treasurer), October 13th, 1972.

Talbot, D., (C.W.F.H.A., Coaching Chairman), Coaching Bulletin, March 23rd, 1973.

Thackeray, C., (N.A.W.F.H.A., School Liaison) to Carol Alexander (C.L.F.H.A., President), March 30th, 1973.

Todd, M., (Calgary Canadian Irish Athletic Club, President) to C. Folan, January 23rd, 1973.

Van Vliet, M. (Chairman of Alberta Council on Amateur Sport) to Executive Members of Sports Governing Bodies, August 29th, 1968.

Vermeulen, L., (C.W.F.H.A., Treasurer) to K. Broderick (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary/Treasurer), July 16th, 1971.

Warren, C., (C.W.F.H.A., Promotional Chairman) to Eva Welychka (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary), January 18th, 1967.

_____. to M. Porter, April 26th, 1966.

_____. to Margaret McLean (C.W.F.H.A., Second Vice-President) June 30th, 1966.

_____. to Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A., President), October 23rd, 1966.

_____. to Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A., President), January 11th, 1967.

_____. to Sylvia Shaw (A.W.F.H.A., Promotions Chairman), February 4th, 1967.

_____. to Sue Millikin (A.W.F.H.A., President), February 22nd, 1968.

_____. to Sylvia Shaw (A.W.F.H.A., Promotions Chairman), June 14th, 1967.

Welychka, E., (A.W.F.H.A., Secretary) to C. G. Hayes (F.H.A.C.), January 20th, 1967.

_____. to Julia Hunt (N.A.W.F.H.A., President), July 29th, 1972.

_____. to Marlene Kurt (Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation), February 1973.

_____. to Marlene Kurt (Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation), May 1st, 1973.

_____. to Marlene Kurt (Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation), August 22nd, 1973.

_____. to Nancy Bain (C.W.F.H.A., Treasurer), September 5th, 1968.

_____. to Parks and Recreation Department, City of Calgary, April 29th, 1968.

_____. to Registrar of Companies, Government of Alberta, December 29th, 1972.

_____. to Sherring Amsden, (Calgary Centennial Sports Festival, Secretary), January 20th, 1967.

_____. to Sue Neill, (A.W.F.H.A., President), April 29th, 1971.

_____. to Sue Whitney, (N.A.W.F.H.A., Umpiring Chairman), August 8th, 1973.

Whitfield, A., (C.L.F.H.A., Secretary) to R. C. Todd (Calgary Canadian Irish Athletic Club, President), January 23rd, 1973.

_____. to Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation, March 30th, 1973.

_____. to Sport Alberta, March 30th, 1973.

Wood, L. R., (Supervisor, Athletics and Outdoor Education, Department of the Provincial Secretary, Recreation and Cultural Development Branch) to Sue Millikin (C.L.F.H.A.), June 21st, 1965.

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Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club, Minutes, April 1962 to April 1963, March 1970 to January 1974.

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Department of Youth Meeting with Mr. E. Smith, July 11th, 1968.

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Field Hockey Association of Calgary Meeting, April 16th, 1964.

_____. May 6th, 1964.

1969 Summer Games Meeting, Edmonton, Alberta, October 26th, 1968.

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Harris, J., "National Tournament Structure Committee Chairman's Report," August, 1969.

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Eckert, H. "The Development of Physical Education and Organized Recreation in Alberta." Unpublished M. Ed. Thesis, University of Alberta, October, 1953.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

4th Session, [illegible]th Parliament, 9-10 Elizabeth II, 1960-61.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL C-131.

An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:-

Short Title.

Short title. 1. This Act may be cited as the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act.

Interpretation

Definitions. 2. In this Act,

"Agreement." (a) "agreement" means an agreement entered into under this Act;

"Council." (b) "Council" means the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport established by this Act;

"Member" (c) "member" means a member of the Council; and

"Minister." (d) "Minister" means the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Objects and Powers.

Objects and powers. 3. The objects of this Act are to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Minister may, in furtherance of such objects,

(a) provide assistance for the promotion and development of Canadian participation in national and international amateur sport;

(b) provide for the training of coaches and such other personnel as may be required for the purposes of this Act;

(c) provide bursaries or fellowships to assist in the training of necessary personnel;

(d) undertake or assist in research or surveys in respect of fitness and amateur sport;

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[1]M. L. Van Vliet, ed., Physical Education in Canada (Scarborough: Prentice-Hall of Canada, 1965), p. 142.

(e) arrange for national and regional conferences designed to promote and further the objects of this Act;
(f) provide for the recognition of achievement in respect of fitness an' amateur sport by the grant or issue of certificates, citations or awards of merit;
(g) prepare and distribute information relating to fitness and amateur sport;
(h) assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of any group interested in furthering the objects of this Act;
(i) co-ordinate federal activities related to the encouragement, promotion and development of fitness and amateur sport, in co-operation with any other departments or agencies of the Government of Canada carrying on such activities; and
(j) undertake such other projects or programmes, including the provision of services and facilities or the provision of assistance therefor, in respect of fitness and amateur sport as are designed to promote and further the objects of this Act.

Grants Authorized

4. The Minister, in furtherance of the objects of this Act, may with the approval of the Governor in Council make grants to any agency, organization or institution that is carrying on activities in the field of fitness or amateur sport.

AGREEMENTS AUTHORIZED

Agreements Authorized

5. (1) The Minister may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into an agreement with any province, for a period not exceeding six years, to provide for the payment by Canada to the province of contributions in respect of costs incurred by the province in undertaking programmes designed to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport.

"Costs" defined

(2) In this section, "costs" incurred by a province means the costs incurred by the province determined as prescribed in the agreement made under this section between the Minister and the province.

"Programmes designed to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport" defined

(3) In this section the expression "programmes designed to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport" in respect of a province, means programmes, as defined in the agreement made under this section between the Minister and the provinces, that are designed to further the objects of this Act.

Amendment of agreement.

6. Any agreement made under this Act may be amended
(a) with respect to the provisions of the agreement in respect of which a method of amendment is set out in the agreement, by that method; or
(b) with respect to any other provision of the agreement, by the mutual consent of the parties thereto with the approval of the Governor in Council.

COUNCIL ESTABLISHED.

Council established

7. (1) There shall be a Council to be called the National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport, consisting of not more than thirty members to be appointed by the Governor in Council.

Tenure

(2) Each of the members of the Council shall be appointed to hold office for a term not exceeding three years.

Chairman

(3) The Governor in Council shall designate one of the members to be chairman.

Composition of Council

(4) Of the members of the Council, at least one shall be appointed from each province.

Quorum.

(5) A majority of the members constitute a quorum of the Council, and a vacancy in the membership of the Council does not impair the right of the remaining members to act.

Absence or incapacity.

(6) In the event of the absence or temporary incapacity of any members, the Governor in Council may appoint a person to act in his stead during such absence or incapacity.

Procedure.

(7) The Council may make rules for regulating its proceedings and the performance of its functions and may provide therein for the delegation of any of its duties to any special or standing committee of its members.

Remuneration of chairman.

8. (1) The chairman of the Council shall be paid such remuneration for his services as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Travelling and living expenses of members.

(2) The members other than the chairman shall serve without remuneration, but each member is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred by him in the performance of his duties.

Reference to Council.

9. (1) The Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration and advice such questions relating to the operation of this Act as he thinks fit.

Council to consider and advise.

(2) The Council shall give consideration to and advise the Minister on

(a) all matters referred to it pursuant to subsection (1); and
(b) such other matters relating to the operation of this Act as the Council sees fit.

GENERAL

Payments out of C.R.F.

10. The Minister of Finance shall, upon the certificate of the Minister, pay out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such amounts not exceeding in the aggregate five million dollars in any one fiscal year as may be required for the purposes of this Act.

Officers, clerks and employees.

11. Such officers, clerks and other employees as are necessary for the administration of this Act shall be appointed under the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

Regulations

12. The Governor in Council may make regulations

(a) defining for the purposes of this Act the expressions "fitness" and "amateur sport";
(b) respecting the provision of facilities in respect of fitness and amateur sport; and
(c) generally, for carrying into effect the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Report to Parliament.

13. The Minister shall, within three months after the termination of each fiscal year, prepare an annual report on the work done, moneys expended and obligations contracted under this Act and cause a report to be laid before Parliament if Parliament is then sitting or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting.

Commencement of Act.

14. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

APPENDIX B

FIELD HOCKEY CANADA

TERMS OF REFERENCE

December 1, 1970.

Field Hockey Canada will provide liaison between the Canadian Field Hockey Association and the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association, on the one hand, and governmental agencies in Ottawa, on the other. Further, it will deal directly with the Executive Director in so far as terms of employment, duties, and salary are concerned. It will be responsible to C.F.H.A. and C.W.F.H.A. and represent their joint and separate interests.

At the outset F.H.C. will comprise no more than three members appointed by each organization, one of whom in each case will, if possible, be a financial officer. The Executive Director will attend meetings and serve as secretary.

The Chairmanship will alternate between representatives of C.F.H.A. and C.W.F.H.A., each incumbent to serve for two years if possible, with power to vote. The Chairman will be elected by the members of F.H.C. The Chairman will chair meetings and will be responsible on behalf of F.H.C. to C.F.H.A. and C.W.F.H.A.

One member of F.H.C. will serve as Treasurer, if possible for a two-

year term. The Treasurer will normally come from the organisation not represented by the Chairman. He will administer the funds of F.H.C. and be responsible for all disbursements involved in the employment of Executive Director.

The Executive Director will:

(1) reside in Ottawa;

(2) be responsible to F.H.C. and will act on behalf of C.F.H.A. and C.W.F.H.A. as prescribed by F.H.C.;

(3) be responsible for the management of the Ottawa office of F.H.C. and for the maintaining of records and files;

(4) work in conjunction with F.H.C. in the planning of budgets and in the preparation of applications for grants;

(5) direct correspondence to the appropriate bodies;

(6) supervise the mimeographing and mailing of special communications from the Ottawa office;

(7) maintain a long-term calendar of all major events;

(8) purchase and distribute equipment as requested by F.H.C.;

(9) plan and submit programmes in connection with such matters as public relations, publicity, publications, promotion, and fund-raising as requested by F.H.C.;

(10) supervise programmes as requested by F.H.C.;

(11) travel as requested by F.H.C.;

(12) act as Business and Circulation Manager of Canadian Field Hockey News;

(13) draw up agenda in concert with Chairman of F.H.C.

APPENDIX C

CANADIAN WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION INC.

#601-2464 West 1st Avenue
Vancouver 9, B.C.
December 9, 1970.

REPORT TO: Prof. V. A. Proyer, President C.W.F.H.A., Thunder Bay, Ont.
Miss D. G. Walker, 1st Vice-Pres. C.W.F.H.A., Truro, N.S.
Mrs. B. E. Newton, 2nd Vice-Pres. C.W.F.H.A., Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. P. Ofner, Secretary C.W.F.H.A., Thunder Bay, Ont.
Miss N. Bain, Treasurer C.W.F.H.A., Vancouver, B.C.
Miss M. J. Rerrie, Finance Chairman C.W.F.H.A., North Vancouver, B.C.
Miss R. Hill, Rules and Umpiring Chairman C.W.F.H.A., Hamilton, Ont.
Miss D. Asuma, Acting Tours Chairman C.W.F.H.A., Richmond, B.C.
Miss M. J. Johnson, 1970 Nat. Tourn. Chairman C.W.F.H.A., Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. P. Clarke, Immed. Past-President C.W.F.H.A., Shawnigan Lake, B.C.
Mrs. L. Thurrott, President M.W.F.H.A., Moncton, N.B.
Mrs. Jo Anne Thurrott, Sec. Treas. M.W.F.H.A., Moncton, N.B.
Mrs. J. Don, President P.Q.W.F.H.A., Montreal, P.Q.
Miss J. Edwards, Secretary P.Q.W.F.H.A., Beaconsfield, P.Q.
Mrs. Wendy Miller, President O.W.F.H.A., Islington, Ont.
Miss M. Wynne, Secretary O.W.F.H.A., Toronto, Ont.
Miss S. Ringrose, President Man. W.F.H.A., Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. E. Mancer, Secretary Man.W.F.H.A., Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. H. Cusworth, President A.W.F.H.A., Calgary, Alta.
Miss S. Shaw, Sec. Treas. A.W.F.H.A., Calgary, Alta.
Mrs. A. Brown, President B.C.W.F.H.F., Vancouver, B.C.
Miss. D. B. Romaniuk, Secretary B.C.W.F.H.F., Vancouver, B.C.

RE: APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, and FORMATION OF FIELD HOCKEY CANADA

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In March, 1970 the C.W.F.H.A. President forwarded to all C.W.F.H.A. Executive members and to all Provincial Association Presidents and Secretaries her detailed Report of meetings she attended in Ottawa from March 20th - 22nd as the C.W.F.H.A.'s Representative at a Conference re "A Proposed Sports Policy for Canadians". A working knowledge of her Report is essential to appreciate the following notes.

It is now common information that Field Hockey became a Priority 1 Sport; thereby, generating a release of federal funds to hire an Executive Director, to be located in the Sports Administration Centre in Ottawa. A further inheritance required the C.W.F.H.A. to work with the Canadian Field Hockey Association (C.F.H.A.) for the appointment of an Executive Director for field hockey, in the establishment of his/her duties, and in the determination of his/her salary, benefits, and method of payment.

Accordingly, several members of the C.W.F.H.A. Executive negotiated with their C.F.H.A. counterparts during the spring and summer, and then, on Labour Day weekend, both the C.W.F.H.A. president and Immediate Past-President met with the C.F.H.A. Board of Control in Montreal to discuss appointment guidelines, review applications for the position, and to originate a basic framework for the formation of a continuing Committee responsible for all aspects of C.F.H.A./ C.W.F.H.A. joint responsibilities as a Category 1 sport.

At that time, Toni Proyer, Pat Clarke, Malcolm McGregor (President C.F.H.A.), and John Chapman (Vice-President C.F.H.A.) reached unanimous agreement as to their first choice from the applicants for the position of Executive Director.

It is with pleasure you are now advised that the gentleman of their choice, Mr. Paul Lapointe, has been appointed to the position of Executive Director of Field Hockey with effect, subject to Ottawa's approval, from December 1st, 1970. His biography will appear in the Winter Issue of CANADIAN FIELD HOCKEY NEWS. Already an Ottawa resident, his terms of appointment are subject to renegotiation with effect from March 31st, 1971. Such renegotiation seemed essential in view of pending changes in the C.W.F.H.A.'s Board of Control effective January 1st, 1971. Further, by the end of March he will have had time to undertake several duties for the C.F.H.A. and C.W.F.H.A. and we were reluctant at this stage to establish a structure which bound both Associations and Mr. Lapointe into an inflexible set of guidelines.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Attached you will find an outline of his duties which has been approved by the C.F.H.A. and which the C.W.F.H.A. Executive approved in principle during the October Meeting in Hamilton. Please study them and pass them to your successor when your Term-of-Office is at an end. It is essential that all C.W.F.H.A. and Provincial Association Executive members understand them and their implications.

It is expected that many of you will have constructive suggestions to put forth to the C.W.F.H.A. with a view to improving them. Time and a careful study of them should initiate his operating within a framework to the C.W.F.H.A.'s maximum advantage.

FORMATION OF FIELD HOCKEY CANADA

Because the Executive Director represents field hockey, it was necessary to form a joint C.F.H.A. - C.W.F.H.A. body to employ him, to determine all duties and responsibilities relating to his office, and to provide a structure for both associations to negotiate matters of mutual concern. This body is to be known as FIELD HOCKEY CANADA (F.H.C.).

Please study the attached Terms of Reference for F.H.C. and their implications. It is imperative that all C.W.F.H.A. members fully appreciate the role of the two or three C.W.F.H.A. Representatives on F.H.C. Whoever is appointed is still responsible to the C.W.F.H.A.'s Board of Control which in turn, is responsible to the C.W.F.H.A.'s general membership.

In order that the Executive Director may "get on with the job" immediately, F.H.C. (until December 31st, 1970 F.H.C. is composed of Malcolm McGregor, John Chapman, Pat Clarke, Charlotte Warren, and Paul Lapointe) is to meet with him in Vancouver from December 11th - 14th. During this time, he will also have separate meetings with the C.F.H.A's Board of Control (to which Pat and I have been invited); CDN.F.H. NEWS personnel; the C.W.F.H.A.'s Finance and Tours Chairmen and Treasurer; and he is scheduled to watch both men's and women's games. Pat and I (since September 17th, 1970 for F.H.C. negotiations I have acted as proxy for the C.W.F.H.A. President) feel it is essential for him to discuss all matters pertaining to the 1971 Canadian Touring Team and financing thereof, the transfer to him of the C.W.F.H.A.'s task of circulating CDN. F.H.NEWS, and the mechanics of collecting individual dues in order to assist the new C.W.F.H.A. Treasurer. We see numerous other areas in which he might prove useful but we must wait for the outcome of our current elections as we do not wish to load him with duties on which we are uncertain as to the 1971 C.W.F.H.A. Board of Control Stand.

If you have any inquiries with respect to F.H.C., please direct them to Toni, Pat or Charlotte prior to December 31st, 1970. On or after January 1st, 1971 any inquiries, I suggest, should be forwarded to the C.W.F.H.A. Secretary who assumes her responsibilities that day. She, in turn, will direct them to either one of the two or three individuals whom the new C.W.F.H.A. Board of Control will be required to appoint immediately to F.H.C.

Please circulate this information to all your executive members, local or area associations, and to your general membership as soon as possible. It should assist you in "filling space" in your provincial/local newsletters!

In conclusion, I wish to recognize with gratitude the C.F.H.A.'s leadership in the negotiations for the development of F.H.C. and all matters leading to the appointment of its first Executive Director. The unanimity reached in Montreal between Toni, Pat, Malcolm, and John established a sound and amicable atmosphere for the ensuing many meetings and I sincerely hope that this constructive momentum for F.H.C. and its Executive Director will continue from 1971 into the future.

Respectfully submitted

(Miss) C.L.V. Warren -
for (Miss) V.A. Proyer, Presidnet C.W.F.H.A.

Attachment

C.C. Mr. Paul Lapointe, Executive Director, F.H.C., Ottawa, Ont.
Dr. M. F. McGregor, President C.F.H.A., Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. J. D. Chapman, Vice-President C.F.H.A., Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. Coralie Phillips Bartsch, Sports Consultant, Fitness and Amateur Sport, Ottawa, Ont.
Mr. T. Roberts, Secretary C.F.H.A., North Vancouver, B.C.

Candidates for C.W.F.H.A. Board of Control not already receiving copies:

Mrs. P. Bridge, North Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Vancouver, B.C.
Miss J. Collard, Gormley, Ontario.
Miss A. J. L. Murison, Vancouver, B.C.
Miss S. Neill, Edmonton, Alta.
Miss K. Todd, Toronto, Ont.
Miss M. Van der Merwe, Toronto, Ontario.
Miss J. Vallance, Thunder Bay, Ontario.
Miss E. Vermeulen, Wolfville, N.S.

APPENDIX D

EDMONTON WOMEN FIELD HOCKEY CLUB

EXECUTIVE LIST

1962

Chairman	Mrs. A. Kenny
Assistant Chairman	Mrs. I. Burke
Secretary	Mrs. M. Hozack
Treasurer	Mrs. V. Yanton[2]

1963

Chairman	Miss Pamela Farmer
Correspondence Secretary	Mrs. M. E. Hozack
Telephone Convenors	Mrs. Sybil Cumiskey, Mrs. Lucie Hermans[3]

1964 - 1968

The club was not in existence during this time period.

1969

President	Sue Neill
Secretary	Thelma McLernon, and Ann Ogden

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[2]Letter to Mr. J. E. Jones (C.M.F.H.C.) from M. Hozack (E.W.F.H.C., Secretary), April 14th, 1962.

[3]Letter to C.L.F.H.C. from M. E. Hozack, May 8th, 1963.

Treasurer	Denise Linton
Social Secretary	Val Young
Equipment Managers	Sue Whitney, and Avril Crossley
Phoning Committee	Carolyn Wood, Avril Crossley, and Denise Linton
Umpiring Chairman	Margaret Asquith
Publicity and News	Fran Burke[4]

NORTHERN ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE LIST

1970

President	Sue Neill
Secretary	Ann Ogden
Coaching/Umpiring	Thelma McLernon, and Margaret Asquith
Treasurer	Lynda Phillips
Publicity	Fran Burke, and Mary Ann Wasylynchuk[5]

1971

Past President	Sue Neill
President	Marilyn Booth
Vice-President	Lorette Lown
Secretary	Ann Ogden
Treasurer	Lisbeth McMullen
School Liaison	Di Vertigan
Match Organizer	Gwenyth Bray

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[4]Edmonton Women Field Hockey Club, Final Report, October, 1969.

[5]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Minutes, March 2nd, 1970.

Assistant Match Organizer	Shirley Haig
Coaching/Umpiring	Margaret Asquith, and Kathy Broderick
Social Convenor	Julia Hunt
Promotions/Publicity	Judy Killoran, and Mary Ann Wasylynchuk[6]

1972

Past President	Marilyn Booth
President	Julia Hunt
Vice-President	Leola Palfreyman
Match Organizer	Gwenyth Bray
Assistant Match Organizer	Lorna Aitkin
Secretary	Mary Ann Wasylynchuk
Treasurer	Lisbeth McMullen
Coaching/Umpiring	Kathy Broderick
Promotions/Publicity	Linda Remeika
Social Convenor	Sandy Drever
School Liaison	Lorette Lown[7]

1973

Past President	Julia Hunt
President	Kathy Broderick
Vice-President/Fund Raising	Carol Tromans
Secretary	Mary Ann Wasylynchuk
Treasurer	Debbie Crawford
Promotions	Linda Remeika
Chairmen:	
Match Organizer	Lorna Aitken
School Liaison	Cheryl Thackeray
Tours	Sue Neill
Coaching	Willy Sietinga
Umpiring	Sue Whitney[8]

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[6]Northern Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, February 22nd, 1971.

[7]N.A.W.F.H.A., Newsletter, April, 1972.

[8]A.W.F.H.A., Newsletter, March, 1973.

APPENDIX E

CALGARY LADIES FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE LIST

1962

Chairman	Valerie Seaton
Secretary	Eirian Davies
Treasurer	Pixie Bayne
Nomad Captain	Cecily Woods
Wanderer Captain	Margaret Glover[9]

1963

President	Valerie Seaton
Secretary	Eirian Jones
Treasurer	Alison Pottage
Association Representative	Pixie Bayne
Nomad Representative	Sue Coulcher
Wanderer Representative	Adri Govers[10]

1964

Club Chairman	Christine McBeth
Team Captains	Honor Baird, Adri Govers, and Pat Welsh.[11]

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[9] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Meeting, April 18th, 1962.

[10] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, April 23rd, 1963.

[11] Letter to Mr. A. J. Gregg from Mrs. Jones, March 13th, 1964.

During this year, the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association had disbanded and joined the Men's Association.

1965 - 1969 Inclusive

For these five years, the Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Club became the Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association.

1970

Past President	Eirian Jones
President	Pam Lillywhite
Vice-President	Cathy Halkett
Treasurer	Mary Ellen Conboy
Secretary	Dawn Gibbons
Community Coordinator	Sue Millikin, Rosemary Howatt
School Liaison	Betty Lander, Carol Castle
Chairmen:	
Promotion	Sandy Drever, Sheila Smith
Tours	Cathy Hickey, Margaret Porter
Coaching/Umpiring	Di Kendall, Heather Lyon[12]

1971

Past President	Eirian Jones
President	Pam Lillywhite
Vice-President	Carol Alexander
Treasurer	Sandra Stephens
Secretary	Beryl Spear
School Liaison	Pat Brand
Community Coordinator	Sue Millikin
Chairmen:	
Promotion	Sandy Drever, Sheila Smith
Coaching	Yvonne Hawke
Umpiring	Heather Lyon, Adri Govers
Tours	Eunice Barron[13]

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[12]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive Meeting, January 15th, 1970.

[13]Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Information List, 1971.

1972

President	Tana Clark
Vice-President	Carol Alexander
Secretary	Cathy Folan
Treasurer	Sandra Stephens
Past President	Pam Lillywhite
School Liaison	Wendy Carson
Alberta Association Representative	Eunice Barron
Chairmen:	
Promotions	Sandy Malcolm
Tours	Valerie Gilbert
Umpiring	Eva Welychka
Coaching	Yvonne Hawke
Community Coordinator	Margaret Pollard[14]

1973

President	Carol Alexander
Vice-President	Valerie Leech
Secretary	Anne Whitfield
Treasurer	Esther Jeffrey
Past President	Tana Clark
Chairmen:	
Umpiring	Mary Vermeullen
Promotions	Cathy Drinnan
League Coordinator	Pauline Dand[15]

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[14] Calgary Ladies Field Hockey Association, Executive List, 1972.

[15] C.W.F.H.A. Handbook and Directory, 1973.

APPENDIX F

ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE LIST

1966

President	Sue Millikin
Vice-President	Joan Pyecroft
Treasurer	Dawn Gibbons
Secretary	Eva Welychka
Past President	Adri Govers
Road Runners Representative	Kathy Hickey
Promotions	Sylvia Shaw
Coaching/Umpiring	Helen Cusworth
Tours	Dianne Hickey
School Liaison	Betty Lander[16]

1967

President	Sue Millikin
Vice-President	Joan Pyecroft
Past President	Adri Govers
Secretary	Eva Welychka
Treasurer	Dawn Gibbons
Tours Chairman	Dianne Hickey
Promotions	Sylvia Shaw
Coaching/Umpiring	Helen Cusworth
School Liaison	Betty Lander[17]

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[16] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, November 7th, 1966.

[17] Canadian Field Hockey News, Volume IV, Number I, April, 1967.

1968

President	Eirian Jones
Vice-President	Diane Dore
Treasurer	Judy Parker
Secretary	Eva Welychka
Tours	Dianne Hickey
Past President	Sue Millikin
Promotions	Pam Lillywhite
Coaching/Umpiring	Adri Govers
School Liaison	Betty Lander[18]

1969

President	Eirian Jones
Vice-President	Cathy Halkett
Treasurer	Joan Scott-Brown
Secretary	Eva Welychka
Past President	Sue Millikin
Promotions	Pam Lillywhite
Tours	Cathy Hickey
Coaching/Umpiring	Adri Govers
School Liaison	Betty Lander[19]

1970

President	Helen Cusworth
Vice-President	Sue Neill
Secretary/Treasurer	Sylvia Shaw
Publicity	Tana Clark
Coaching/Umpiring	Adri Govers[20]

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[18] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, January 30th, 1968.

[19] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Annual General Meeting, February 5th, 1969.

[20] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Meeting, February 21st, 1970.

1971

President	Sue Neill
Vice-President	Eva Welychka
Past President	Helen Cusworth
Secretary/Treasurer	Kathy Broderick
Promotions	Tana Clark
Coaching/Umpiring	Helen Cusworth[21]

1972

President	Sue Neill
Vice-President	Eunice Barron
Past President	Helen Cusworth
Promotions	Judy Killoran
Umpiring	Eva Welychka
Secretary/Treasurer	Kathy Broderick[22]

1973

President	Sue Neill
Vice-President	Eunice Barron
Secretary/Treasurer	Kathy Broderick
Umpiring	Eva Welychka
Promotion	Ruth Alderson
Coaching	Wendy Carson
Tours	Tana Clark
Past President	Helen Cusworth[23]

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[21] _____. Annual General Meeting, January 8th, 1971.

[22] _____. Executive Meeting, February 6th, 1972.

[23] C.W.F.H.A. Handbook and Directory, 1973.

APPENDIX G

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY ALBERTA

FOR DISCUSSION

AT THE ANNUAL COUNCIL MEETING

OF THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

OCTOBER 9, 1970

Alberta wishes to present three proposals concerning the present structure of National Tournaments.

I. Be it proposed that TEAM REPRESENTATION AT ALL NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS BE ON A PROVINCIAL BASIS.

We urge this for the following reasons:-

1. Player's point of view

When three provinces are combined - the better players will show better in a stronger team.

2. Team point of view

The Prairie Team is a group of people who play together for one-weekend - they can never achieve the status and feeling of a team that has worked and practiced together over a period of time.

By agreeing to a Prairie Team, we are saying that hockey is not a game of teamwork and strategy but a game of individual skills and individual players. This, of course, is not so.

3. Provincial Hockey Association view

Hockey is developed and fostered on a provincial basis more strongly than on a clumsy unwieldy prairie province basis.

It is impossible to practice with players from three provinces - teamwork is most important for provincial representation and this cannot occur when the team is from three provinces.

4. Provincial Government view

Money-wise - provincial governments support a team only on a provincial basis.

II. Be it proposed that THE CITIZENSHIP OR ONE YEAR RESIDENCE QUALIFICATION APPLY TO PLAYERS AT ALL NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

When trials for selection of a national team occur, these should be held separately and should not replace the national tournament. Trials of eligible players (citizenship of three years' residence) could immediately follow the national tournament.

III. Be it proposed that TEAM REPRESENTATION AT ALL NATIONAL TOURNAMENTS BE LIMITED TO ONE TEAM PER PROVINCE.

Participation in a national tournament is the best form of coaching for a player. To deprive a province of more than token representation eg. two players on a regional team, is an injustice to that province. Conversely two teams from one province gain double benefit.

We thank you for your attention and consideration.

(Mrs.) Helen Cusworth
President, Alberta Women's Field
Hockey Association

(Miss) Sylvia J. Shaw
Secretary, Alberta Women's Field
Hockey Association

APPENDIX H

ALBERTA TEAM

1965

Jo Peycroft
Adri Govers
Anne McVeigh
Sue Millikin
Karen Hagen
Felicity Robson
Cecily Woods

Marie McCormick
Annette Dering
Dorothy Pugh
Honor Beard
Suzanne Holt
Eva Welychka
Pat Welsh

Coach:
Francis Onions

Annette Dering and Sue Millikin were chosen to the West II Team for the Canadian Nationals. Adri Govers was a reserve.[24]

1966

Marie McCormick
Adri Govers
Jean Hamilton
Mary Ellen Conboy
Cecily Woods
Dawn Gibbons

Helenor Folliat
Gilliam Pottage
Anne McVeigh
Margaret Porter
Karen Hagen
Sue Millikin

Travelling reserve:
Joyce Farina

Coach: Jim Day

Assistant Coach:
Amby Gregg

Sue Millikin was chosen to West II Team and then to the Canadian National Team. Also chosen to the West II Team were Helenor Folliat and Adri Govers.[25]

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[24] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, President's Report, November, 1966.

[25] _____. President's Report, November, 1966.

1967

No Alberta team.

1968

Cathy Halkett
Sandy Drever
Gilliam Pottage
Mary Ellen Conboy
Adri Govers
Cecily Woods
Gilliam House
Catherine Connop[26]

Margaret Porter
Dawn Gibbons
Sheila Smith
Diane Dore
Eva Welychka
Cathy Drinnan
Cathy Hickey

Coach:
Helen Cusworth

There were two Provincial Teams during this year. Mrs. Helen Cusworth stated that there may have been two teams chosen in order to have one for the early part of the season and one for the latter part of the season.

Jane Blythe
Diane Dore
Cathy Halkett
Sandy Drever
Eva Welychka
Mary Ellen Conboy
Margaret Porter

Sheila Smith
Adri Govers
Wendy Carson
Cathy Hickey
Dawn Gibbons
Cathy Drinnan
Cecily Woods[27]

1969

Sue Neill
Gaylene Barry
Anita McKimn
Eva Welychka
Bonnie Craigie

Cecily Woods
Cathy Halkett
Merri-Ann Ford
Pam Lillywhite
Coach: Adri Govers[28]

Cathy Hickey
Teri West
Sandy Drever
Sheila Smith

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[26] Canadian Field Hockey News, Volume V, Number II, Summer, 1968.

[27] _____. Volume V, Number III, Fall, 1968, p. 43.

[28] _____. Volume VI, Number II, Summer, 1969.

1971

Helen Blackburn
Yvonne Hawke
Tana Clark
Sheila Smith
Kate Mee
Di Kendall[29]

Kathy Broderick
Marilyn Booth
Julia Hunt
Shirley Haig
Gaylene Barry
Bonnie Craigie

Coach:
Di Kendall

Player/Manager:
Mary Ann Wasylynchuk

The following players were chosen to the "Tournament XI" Team:

Helen Blackburn
Sheila Smith
Sue Millikin

Yvonne Hawke
Gaylene Barry
Shirley Haig

1972

Mary Ann Wasylynchuk
Kathy Broderick
Julia Hunt
Sue Whitney
Debbie Machon
Sandy Drever[30]

Dawn Gibbon
Tana Clark
Cate Mee
Shirley Haig
Yvonne Hawke
Gaylene Barry

Wendy Carson

Coach: Sue Neill
Manager: Pam Lillywhite

The following players were chosen to the Canadian National Team:

Wendy Carson
Yvonne Hawke

Gaylene Barry
Cate Mee

Shirley Haig

The following players were chosen to the Canadian Touring Team to England:

Wendy Carson

Gaylene Barry

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[29] Canadian Field Hockey News, Volume VIII, Number III and IV, Fall/Winter, 1971-72.

[30] _____. Volume IX, Number III, Fall, 1972, p. 25 and 26.

1973

Phyllis Sadoway	Tany Clark	Coach:
Kathy Broderick	Cate Mee	Sue Neill
Julia Hunt	Yvonne Hawke	
Debbie Crawford	Bonnie Schmidt	
Debbie Machon	Gaylene Barry	Manager:
Sandy Drever	Wendy Carson	Sue Whitney
Cathy Gibbon[31]		

The following were chosen to the Canadian National Team:

Gaylene Barry	Yvonne Hawke
Sandy Drever	Cate Mee
Debbie Machon (reserve)	

Sue Neill was selected as coach of the Canadian Touring Team.

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[31] Discussion with Miss Debbie Crawford, January 2nd, 1975.

APPENDIX I

A.W.F.H.A. FIVE YEAR PLAN

LONG RANGE GOAL

"To promote field hockey for girls and women throughout the Province of Alberta."

KEY RESULT AREAS

1. Clinics -- players, coaches and officials
2. Finances
3. Junior Development
4. Promotion
5. Competition
6. Administration

YEAR-BY-YEAR ANALYSIS

1972-73

1. Clinics

   a. Players and Coaches Clinic -- late summer at the University of Alberta (five days).

   b. Local Officials Instructional and Rating Clinics -- June and September in Calgary and Edmonton; sponsored by AWFHA.

   c. Establishment of an Alberta Coaches Board, with representatives from Northern and Southern Alberta.

   d. Players Clinic held in conjunction with Southern Alberta Games.

   e. Training Camp for Alberta team.

2. Finances

   a. National membership incorporated into regular individual fee.

   b. Fund raising pattern established for IWFHA Tournament in 1979

   c. Adjusted subscription for Canadian Field Hockey News incorporated into national Membership fees.

   d. Financial aid for Alberta team entering CWFHA National Tournament if not a regional representative.

   e. Financial aid for Alberta representatives to nationally sponsored clinics.

3. Junior Development

   a. Encouragement to local associations to promote junior development.

   b. Clinics in summer for junior players, 10-16 years, with a northern and southern coordinator of junior development appointed.

   c. Junior League Invitational Tournament -- long weekend in Calgary.

   d. School Girls Open Tournament in Calgary.

4. Promotion

   a. Encouragement of junior development programs.

   b. Design and purchase an AWFHA pin.

   c. Establishment of a regular monthly newsletter, published through the services of the Alberta Government.

   d. Development of a motto for the AWFHA.

5. Competitions

   a. Interlocking schedule between Edmonton and Calgary apart from their respective city leagues.

   b. Alberta Club Championships -- tournament involving all of the clubs in the province (Edmonton).

c. Southern Alberta Games in Tabor in July.

d. B. C. Festival of Sport -- May

e. Northern and Southern Selections

f. Alberta Selections and Championships -- Calgary

g. Regional Tournament (if not held in another province).

h. Junior League Invitational Tournament.

6. Administration

a. Alberta Coaches Board Chairman appointed with assistant chairmen in Calgary and Edmonton.

b. Appointment of Provincial Coach.

c. AGM held in Calgary -- March.

d. AWFHA incorporated under Societies Act with constitution rewritten.

e. Appointment of Public Relations Administrator.

f. Establishment of a Ways and Means Committee for coordinating efforts for IWFHA.

1973-74

1. Clinics

a. Provincial Coaches and Players Clinic given by provincial coach -- May, Calgary.

b. Clinic for junior players given by provincial coach -- Edmonton.

c. Officials Clinic and Rating Session for national officials at University of Alberta.

d. Emphasis on clinics in smaller towns.

2. Finances

   a. Continuation of fund raising project for IWFHA Tournament.

   b. Initiation of financial support for provincial coach.

3. Junior Development

   a. Junior League Invitational Tournament -- August, Edmonton.

4. Promotion

   a. Purchase of new Alberta uniform.

   b. Trophy for Alberta Club Championships.

5. Competitions

   a. Alberta Club Championships -- Calgary.

   b. Junior League Invitational -- Edmonton.

   c. B. C. Festival of Sports.

   d. Alberta Championships and Selection -- Edmonton.

   e. Open Tournament (Sr.) -- Calgary.

   f. Summer Games

6. Administration

   a. Appointments as in 1972-73.

   b. AGM held in Edmonton in March.

1974-75

1. Clinics

   a. Advanced Coaches-Players Clinic -- Edmonton.

   b. National Officials Rating Clinic -- Calgary.

2. Finances

   a. Continuation of fund raising projects from IWFHA.

   b. Financial assistance to Alberta team (if necessary).

   c. Financial assistance for Alberta coach.

3. Competitions

   a. Alberta Club Championships -- Edmonton.

   b. Junior League Invitational -- Calgary.

   c. B. C. Festival of Sports.

   d. Alberta Selection and Championships -- Calgary.

   e. Senior Open Tournament -- Edmonton.

   f. CWFHA.

4. Junior Development

   a. Continue program established in previous years.

5. Promotions

   a. Continue previous program.

6. Administration

   a. AGM held in Red Deer (March).

   b. Continue making previous appointments.

1975-76

1. Clinics

   a. National Officials Rating Clinic -- Calgary.

   b. Provincial Players and Coaches Clinic -- Calgary.

   c. Junior Players Clinic -- Edmonton.

2. Finances

   a. Continuation of fund raising for IWFHA.

   b. Financial support for Alberta players to IWFHA in Scotland.

3. Junior Development

   a. Continuation of established program.

4. Promotion

   a. As in previous years.

5. Competitions

   a. Alberta Club Championships -- Calgary.

   b. Junior League Invitational -- Edmonton.

   c. B. C. Festival of Sports.

   d. Regional Tournament.

   e. Alberta Selection and Championships -- Edmonton.

   f. CWFHA Tournament.

1976-77

1. Clinics

   a. Senior Players and Coaches Clinic -- Edmonton.

   b. Junior Players Clinic -- Calgary.

   c. Local Officials Rating Clinics.

2. Finances

   a. Continuation of fund raising for IWFHA Tournament.

   b. Financial support for CWFHA Tournament if in Alberta.

3. Junior Development

   a. Continuation of established program.

4. Promotions

   a. Bid for CWFHA Tournament (possibly Edmonton).

5. Competitions

   a. Alberta Club Championships -- Edmonton.

   b. Junior League Invitational -- Calgary.

   c. B. C. Festival of Sport.

   d. Alberta Selection and Championship -- Calgary

   e. Host CWFHA Championship -- Edmonton.

6. Administration

   a. Continue previous appointments.

   b. AGM -- March.

APPENDIX J

PRAIRIE TEAM

1970

Gaylene Barry	(Alberta)
Cathy Broderick	(Manitoba)
Janice Butcher	(Manitoba)
Wendy Carson	(Alberta)
Tana Clark	(Alberta)
Jan Dallin	(Saskatchewan)
Shirley Dahlman	(Saskatchewan)
Cec Defresne	(Manitoba)
Dawn Gibbons	(Alberta)
Sue Millikin	(Alberta)
Sheila Smith	(Alberta)
Barb Wallace	(Alberta)
Sandy Drever	(Alberta)
Coach: Di Kendall[32]	(Alberta)

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[32] Alberta Women's Field Hockey Association, Executive Meeting, July 19th, 1970.

APPENDIX K

CONSTITUTION

OF

ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

NAME

Article 1. The organization shall be called the ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (hereinafter referred to as "the Association").

PURPOSES

Article 2. The purposes of the Association shall be to promote field hockey for women and girls throughout the Province of Alberta.

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3. Membership in the Association is open to:-

(a) any women's field hockey association in the Province of Alberta.

(b) any individual women's teams in the Province of Alberta.

(c) any universities, boards of education or school teams in the Province of Alberta.

(d) any individual playing or non-playing member in the Province of Alberta.

(e) Honorary memberships shall be conferred by the Association.

OFFICERS

Article 4. The Officers shall be:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer

who shall form the Committee with one (1) representative from teams affiliated under Article 3 (a) (b) and (c).

DUTIES

Article 5. The duties of the Officers shall be to administer the business of the Association.

MEETINGS

Article 6. (a) Meetings of the Officers shall be held as often as is deemed necessary at the call of the President or at the request of at least two members of the Committee.

(b) The Annual General Meeting shall be called before the end of February. Two weeks notice shall be given of the business to be discussed and nominations for Officers must be returned in writing not less than one week before the said Annual General Meeting.

(c) A Special Annual General Meeting may be called by one-third of the total elegible members under Article 3 (a), (b) and (c) upon three weeks notice in writing.

POSTAL ADDRESS

Article 7. The official address of the Association shall be the postal address of the Secretary unless otherwise stated.

OBJECTS and POWERS

Article 8. (a) The Association shall have the following objects:-

i) to further the game of field hockey in the Province of Alberta.

ii) to encourage participation in field hockey at every level.

iii) to ensure that all policies, rules, etc. laid down by the Canadian Women's Field Hockey Association are adhered to.

(b) The Association shall have the power to elect a selection committee and/or coach for representative games.

ANNUAL DUES

Article 9 The amount of subscriptions shall be decided annually by the Officers and ratified at the Annual General Meeting.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND CHANGES IN POLICY

Article 10. Resolutions and amendments which involve a change in the operation, policy or constitution of the Association shall, to become effective, be carried by a two-thirds majority vote at the Annual General Meeting.

- -

BY-LAW 1 (a) President shall:-

i) preside at all meetings of the Association or Committee and have a casting vote.

ii) be a signing officer of the Association.

iii) have the power with the Secretary to make emergency decisions.

iv) appoint annually an auditor who shall audit the books and accounts of the Association.

(b) Vice-President shall:-

i) assume all responsibilities and perform all duties of the President during her absence or in the event of her resignation.

ii) assist the President in the duties of her office.

iii) perform such duties as may be determined by the Committee.

(c) Secretary shall:-

i) draw up and distribute the agenda of all meetings of the Association and Committee.

ii) record the Minutes of all meetings.

iii) conduct all correspondence of the Association.

iv) keep an accurate file of all Minutes, correspondence and reports relating to the business of the Association.

v) issue a current copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Association to all affiliated members.

vi) compile an annual list of names and addresses of all affiliated members.

(d) Treasurer shall:-

i) inform all members affiliated under Article 3 of the Constitution of annual dues.

ii) receive and issue receipts for all monies.

iii) deposit all monies with a chartered bank.

iv) be a signing officer of the Association.

v) prepare and present to the Annual General Meeting a financial report and statement of account and advise on the amount of annual dues required to be paid for the forthcoming year.

vi) keep an account of and be responsible for all monies received and disbursed and file all bills, receipts and vouchers.

vii) submit all accounts and statements for annual audit.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

BY-LAW 2

(a) The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected annually by a majority vote at the Annual General Meeting.

(b) The Committee shall appoint special committees as needed and shall appoint a chairman of each such special committee who will report back to the Committee.

BY-LAW 3

The By-Laws of the Association may be amended by a majority vote of the Committee.

BY-LAW 4

The Official Alberta uniform shall consist of regulation pleated skirt of Alberta tartan.

AMENDMENT #1 to CONSTITUTION OF ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

enacted at Annual General Meeting, January 30th, 1968.

OFFICERS

Article 4. The Officers shall be:

President
Past-President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Promotion Chairman
Coaching and Umpiring Chairman
School Liaison
Tours Chairman

who shall form the Committee with one (1) representative from teams affiliated under Article 3 (a) (b) and (c) such team representatives to be exofficio members.

AMENDMENT #1 to BY-LAWS OF ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

enacted at Meeting of Executive, January 4th, 1968.

BY-LAW 2 (a) The Officers shall be elected for terms of two years at the Annual General Meeting. The election of the President and Treasurer shall take place in those years alternating with the election of the Vice-President and Secretary.

AMENDMENT #2 to BY-LAWS OF ALBERTA WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

enacted at Meeting of Executive, February 28th, 1968.

BY-LAW 2 (a) The Officers shall be elected for terms of two years at the Annual General Meeting. The election of the President, Treasurer, Promotion Chairman, and Umpiring and Coaching Chairman shall take place in those years alternating with the election of the Vice-President, Secretary, School Liaison and Tours Chairman.

APPENDIX L

CALGARY CENTENNIAL SPORTS FESTIVAL

RESULTS

Senior Competition

Team	Points	GF	GA
Beavers (Calgary)	1	0	14
B4's (Manitoba)	1	0	6
Okanagan Senior	6	4	4
Ookpiks (Calgary)	6	11	2
Vancouver	6	14	3

Finals: Vancouver defeated Ookpits, 2 - 1

Junior Competition

Team	Points	GF	GA
Okanagan II	3	1	2
Okanagan I	4	2	1
Roadrunners (Calgary)	5	3	3

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[33]"Alberta," Canadian Field Hockey News, (Volume IV, Number II, Summer, 1967), p. 28.

B30131